

Angolans Charge Renewal Of South African Attacks

LISBON — South Africa renewed its attack amid intense bombing in Angola's southern Cunene province Thursday, according to reports here by the official Angolan news agency.

Portuguese Foreign Ministry sources said unconfirmed reports indicate that the South Africans may be covering a withdrawal, but Pretoria refused to comment.

Angola said earlier Thursday that stiffening defenses by Angolan troops and adverse international reaction had forced a slowdown in the South African incursion, launched on Monday.

South African military officials reopened the main airport at Ondangua near the Angolan border to civilian traffic. The airports in northern South-West Africa (Namibia) have been closed to civilian traffic for the past four or five days.

South African planes reportedly bombed the Angolan provincial capital of Njiva (formerly Pereira de Eca), and heavy combat was reported on the outskirts of the city.

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WELCOME — Former U.S. President Jimmy Carter, right, was greeted Thursday in Peking by the Communist Party deputy chairman, Deng Xiaoping. Details, Page 2.

N. Korea Fires Missile At U.S. Photo Aircraft

WASHINGTON — The U.S. government said Thursday that it had confirmed that North Korea fired a missile at a U.S. reconnaissance plane flying in South Korean and international airspace Wednesday. The United States denounced the incident as an "act of lawlessness."

State Department spokesman Dean E. Fischer said: "We intend to continue to fly these routine flights and will take whatever steps are necessary to ensure the future safety of our pilots and our planes."

Pentagon spokesman Henry Catto said at a separate midday briefing that, during the mission, the U.S. jet, an SR-71 Blackbird, was "always in international airspace and South Korean airspace."

Mr. Catto refused to say where the SR-71, which carried a crew of two, was based, but it is understood that these highly sophisticated strategic reconnaissance planes operate out of Okinawa.

The United States has never acknowledged any SR-71 flights over North Korea, but there have been repeated reports of such operations.

Mr. Catto said, "We intend to continue to fly these missions and I know of no limitation as a result of this incident." He said there had been no alert of U.S. forces in South Korea.

Solidarity Threatens to Bar State Television

By Brian Mooney. The Communist authorities have responded by accusing the union of responsibility for the tension and warning that they will not allow Solidarity to silence newspapers and broadcast.

The Warsaw daily Zycie Warszawy examined the situation from a different angle Thursday suggesting that far too often the words crisis and confrontation had been misplaced and abused.

The paper accused the official media — thereby apparently including itself — of panicking and said the government and Solidarity were closer to understanding than confrontation.

Mr. Davis said the main concern was to restore the cameras fully before Voyager's mission when it arrives near Uranus in 1986.

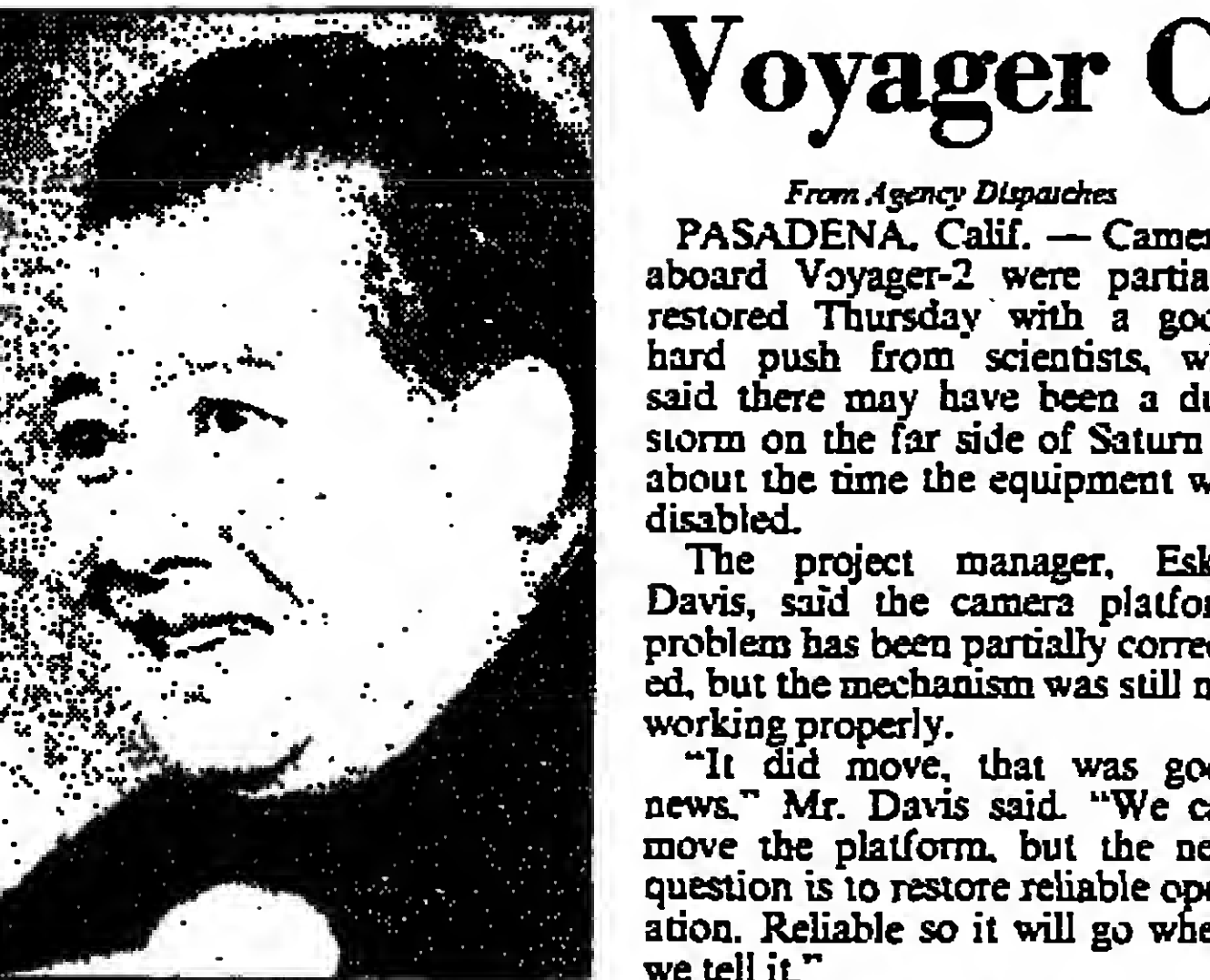
Mr. Davis said the main concern was to restore the cameras fully before Voyager's mission when it arrives near Uranus in 1986.

Sihanouk, Ousted Pol Pot Leader To Meet Next Week in Singapore

By Henry Kamm. BANGKOK — Prince Norodom Sihanouk, Cambodia's deposed chief of state, said Thursday that he would go from France to Singapore next week to meet with Khieu Samphan, nominal leader of the Cambodian regime that was ousted by the Vietnamese.

Interviewed by telephone at his home in Mougins on the French Riviera, the prince said "it would be saying too much" to state that he was looking forward to meeting a leader of the regime that killed hundreds of thousands, perhaps millions, of his fellow countrymen, including three of his children.

The prince acknowledged with a bitter laugh a reminder that from 1970 he had served as the powerless leader of a united front of which the Pol Pot forces were the real strength. After they won the war they put the prince under house arrest and killed his children and many other members of his family.



Prince Norodom Sihanouk

in Cambodia, he said he would take the risk of forming a common front with the Communists alone and leave the door open for Mr. Son San to join later.

Malaysia, Singapore and Thailand have urged Mr. Son San to put aside his objections and link forces with the Pol Pot group. In a strong statement Wednesday, Singapore's second deputy prime minister, S. Rajaratnam, suggested that personal ambition, prejudice and lack of patriotism played a

role in the prince's decision. "The situation is no longer the same," he said. "Now there are the Vietnamese." Paradoxical as it may seem, the prince said, the Vietnamese occupation is a guarantee that under no circumstances could the Pol Pot regime return.

Voyager Camera Moves but Sends No Photos

From Agency Dispatches. PASADENA, Calif. — Cameras aboard Voyager-2 were partially restored Thursday with a good hard push from scientists, who said there may have been a dust storm on the far side of Saturn at about the time the equipment was disabled.

The project manager, Esker Davis, said the camera platform problem has been partially corrected, but the mechanism was still not working properly.

Mr. Davis said the main concern was to restore the cameras fully before Voyager's mission when it arrives near Uranus in 1986.

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Indian Government Is Accused Of Opening Mail of Opponents

By Stuart Auerbach. WASHINGTON Post Service. NEW DELHI — Prime Minister Indira Gandhi's government has been accused in Parliament of spying on opposition politicians by intercepting their mail under a law left over from the British colonial era.

The government has not denied the charge, which raises the specter of Mrs. Gandhi's 21 months of authoritarian rule before she was turned out of office in elections in 1977.

TOMORROW

Brook's Triumph. Peter Brook's staging of "The Cherry Orchard" in Paris won critical acclaim this spring. Mel Gussow analyzes the production and explains how it achieved what he describes as its stark and unforgettable style. In tomorrow's Weekend section.

INSIDE

Diplomatic Row. The Vatican, the Italian government, the office of the American envoy to the Holy See and the Soviet Embassy in Rome are involved in a four-way diplomatic dispute over an article by a Soviet journalist that implied that the United States was involved in the shooting of Pope John Paul II. Page 5.

Chinese Economy. China's period of slow-growth economic readjustment stretches into another two or three years as old problems prevent the rapid restructuring that Peking wanted. Page 7.

White House Orders Agencies to Cut Spending

WASHINGTON — The White House, faced with a rising budget deficit and waning business confidence, has ordered government agencies to spend several billion dollars less than Congress authorized for the coming fiscal year, the Budget Office said Thursday.

A Budget Office spokesman said the administration has decided to try to cut \$4.1 billion from government spending by denying requests from departments and agencies that want to spend more than President Reagan proposed last March. This would hold the budget deficit at \$42.5 billion in the 1982 fiscal year.

The White House has been attempting to find ways to reduce U.S. spending in the face of higher-than-expected interest rates and sluggish economic activity that have been combining to drive up the budget deficit.

The prospect of a bigger deficit has upset financial markets, causing stock and bond prices to fall.

The \$4.1 billion represents the difference between what Mr. Reagan proposed in the spring for financial year 1982 and what Congress finally authorized this summer.

The spokesman said that the budget office had circulated a memorandum telling officials not to accept requests from agencies wanting to spend the full amount authorized by Congress.

Although Congress has set the interest rates cloud new economic programs. Page 9.

He also said Mr. Reagan may use the threat of a veto for any appropriation bill that carries what the White House considers too much money for the financial year that begins on Oct. 1.

Canadian Controllers Say U.S. Skies Unsafe

OTTAWA — Canadian air traffic controllers, who earlier this month snarled international flights with a boycott in support of the U.S. controllers' strike, called the U.S. air traffic system unsafe Thursday and asked their government to suspend air service with the United States.

The Canadian controllers cited 61 breaches of air safety rules since the U.S. strike began Aug. 3. Canada's transport ministry said, however, that there were only 42 such reports and that none created "hazardous situations."

In Washington, a Federal Aviation Administration spokesman said the agency had not yet examined the Canadian complaints and had no immediate comment.

William Robertson, president of the Canadian Air Traffic Controllers Association, said his union would await a response from the Canadian government. He said the 2,100 Canadian controllers will honor their 90-day agreement with the government not to disrupt U.S.-Canadian service.

Under that agreement, which ended the two-day boycott earlier this month, joint union-government teams are monitoring air safety after the Canadian union charged that inexperienced personnel replaced the 12,000 striking U.S. controllers.

Transport Canada, the government ministry, gave no indication that it would halt air service with the United States. "We're going to have to go into a huddle and see what happens," said spokesman Walford Reeves.

"Normal" Breaches. The ministry said that it regarded as "normal" the 42 breaches of air safety regulations that it found, and that there was no danger to Canadian or American air travelers.

Mr. Robertson said the union-government teams found 61 breaches of safety rules, of them the result of errors by the non-striking controllers, supervisors

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 8)

Table of exchange rates for various international locations including London, Tokyo, and others.

# Carter States U.S. Never Agreed To Cutoff on Taiwan Arms Sales

By Don Oberdorfer  
Washington Post Service  
PEKING — Former President Jimmy Carter, ending three days of talks with Chinese leaders, said Thursday night that the United States had never agreed to limit the duration of its arms sales to Taiwan. He added, though, that he had committed Washington in 1978 to sell only "strictly defensive" weapons that could not be

used by Taiwan against the mainland.  
The comments by Mr. Carter, who authorized and carried through the normalization of relations with China during his presidency, was counter to the claim by some Chinese officials that a time limit on U.S. arms sales to Taiwan had been promised as part of the arrangement.  
It also seemed to cast doubt on

whether a new sale of military aircraft to Taiwan, now under consideration by the Reagan administration, would be consistent with the "commitment" outlined by Mr. Carter.  
In his last day in Peking before a seven-day tour of Xian, Shanghai and the Chinese countryside, the former president was given extraordinary attention by the Peking leadership.

### Praised by Deng

Communist Party Deputy Chairman Deng Xiaoping, considered the most powerful figure in the country, conferred with Mr. Carter for 90 minutes and then was his host for lunch. Within earshot of reporters, Mr. Deng praised Mr. Carter for carrying through the normalization of Chinese-American relations. The American, in turn, told Mr. Deng with a grin, "If you had been my running mate [in the 1980 election] we would have won again."

In his brief appearance before cameras and reporters, Mr. Deng went out of his way to mention the Taiwan issue, saying "we Chinese will never forget" Mr. Carter's role in developing the "three principles" regarding future U.S.-Taiwan relations: ending of U.S. formal relations with Taiwan, withdrawal of U.S. troops from the island and the abrogation of the U.S.-Taiwanese security treaty.

Premier Zhao Ziyang and other senior government leaders turned out to greet Mr. Carter at a reception in the Great Hall of the People. And late Thursday night, Mr. Carter was granted an audience of more than an hour with Communist Party Chairman Hu Yaobang, in theory the senior Chinese leader, who took his high post only two months ago.

### TV Interview

In another unusual sign of favor, Chinese television broadcast an interview with Mr. Carter Thursday night. In that appearance, Mr. Carter referred to Taiwan as "a very difficult and sensitive issue" to be resolved by the Chinese people "without interference from my country."

The former president volunteered interest in "very forthcoming proposals" by the Chinese leadership to Taiwan. Off camera, he said he was referring to proposals that Taiwan, in return for accepting a status as a province of China, could retain military forces, a free enterprise system and cultural and economic ties with other countries.

Mr. Carter and his wife, Rosalyn, began the day with a 5:30 a.m. bicycle tour of Peking neighborhoods accompanied by apprehensive Chinese security guards. Both the Carters later spoke of the bike ride, a rare escape from the usual confinements of official protocol, as a high point of the Peking phase of their Chinese journey.



ANGOLA DISCUSSION — British Foreign Secretary Lord Carrington, right, discussed the Angola situation with a delegation from the Organization of African Unity in London. Across from Lord Carrington is Kenya Foreign Minister Robert J. Ouko. Story, Page 1.

# Indiana Utility Giving Up On Building Nuclear Plant

By Joanne Ormang  
Washington Post Service  
WASHINGTON — The Northern Indiana Public Service Co. has announced that it has abandoned plans to complete the Baully nuclear power plant near Gary in the nation's first cancellation of an atomic project under construction.  
Edmund A. Schroer, the utility's chief executive officer, said Wednesday in a statement that delays had killed the plant. "Ultimately it became a victim of one lengthy delay after another," he said.  
Environmentalists were jubilant, saying that repeated lawsuits on the plant's location and structural plans had convinced the company to give up.

"It's a wonderful victory for citizen efforts to assure the safety of the nuclear power industry," said Diane Cohn, attorney for five challengers to the plant, including the city of Gary.  
When first proposed in 1967, the 644-megawatt plant was expected to cost \$1.87 billion and to be finished in 1976. "Because of repeated intervention after the construction permit was granted, the latest cost estimate, based on a 1979 service date, was increased tenfold to \$1.815 billion," Mr. Schroer said.

Unbearable Increases  
Delays that would have extended completion until 1992 would have raised the cost to \$2.3 billion, "due wholly to the effect of inflation and the time-cost of money," Mr. Schroer said.  
"Cost increases of this magnitude are simply not bearable," he said.

The plant site, 7 miles (11 kilometers) east of Gary, was challenged almost as soon as it was chosen. The major complaint was that it was too close to a major population center. Chicago, about 30 miles northwest of the site.

After lengthy hearings, which produced an 11,000-page transcript, the Atomic Energy Commission approved the site in 1974. Citizen groups challenged it, but the U.S. Supreme Court upheld the decision on the site in 1976.

Then came more challenges to the construction methods and structures to be used at the plant.  
Delays Mount Up  
A coalition of the city, the local steelworkers union and environmental groups argued that the sandy lakeshore soil required much deeper pilings than the utility proposed. The company eventually was permitted to continue construction, but the "short pilings" issue and other problems delayed construction until the company finally decided to end the project.

A utility spokesman said that \$205 million had been spent on construction, litigation and materials and that the site was less than 1 percent complete. "Basically it's a hole in the ground with a few pilings," the spokesman said. Equipment bought for the plant will be sold, the spokesman said.

# Unemployment In EEC Soars to Record of 8.1%

The Associated Press  
LUXEMBOURG — Unemployment in the European Economic Community, excluding Greece, soared by 400,000 to 8,898,800, or a record 8.1 percent of the workforce, according to Eurostat, the EEC's statistics agency.  
Total unemployment in the EEC nations, including Greece, which joined the EEC last January, stood at 8,923,900.

Eurostat attributed the surge in part to the high number of students unable to find summer jobs. Youths under 25 account for half the unemployed in Italy, Luxembourg and the Netherlands and 40 percent in France and Belgium. Eurostat said Wednesday.

Last month, unemployment rose 5.2 percent and 35 percent from a year earlier. This compared to respective increases of 1.9 percent and 34 percent for June.  
The previous EEC record was 8.5 million, or 7.8 percent, in February. The rate then declined moderately for the next three months.



WHEN YOU TELL 'EM BACK HOME WHAT FRANKFURT IS ALL ABOUT, SAVE A ROLL OF MARKS ON THE CALL.

Ah, the food in Europe! It's really something else. You'll sample the kinds of treats you wish you could share with the folks you left behind. So make their mouths water. Give 'em a call. But be sure to check these mark-saving tips first.  
**SAVE ON SURCHARGES**  
Many hotels outside the U.S. charge exorbitant surcharge fees on international calls. And sometimes the fees are greater than the cost of the call itself. But if your hotel has TELEPLAN, the way to keep hotel surcharges reasonable, go ahead and call. No Teleplan? Read on!

There are other ways to save money.  
**SAVE WITH A SHORTIE**  
In most countries there's no three-minute minimum on self-dialed calls. So if your hotel offers International Dialing from your room, place a short call home and have them call you back. The surcharge on short calls is low. And you pay for the call-back from the States with dollars, not local currency, when you get your next home or office phone bill.  
**SAVE THESE OTHER WAYS**  
Telephone Company credit card and collect calls may be placed in many countries. And where they are, the

hotel surcharges on such calls are usually low. Or, you can avoid surcharges altogether by calling from the post office or from other telephone centers.  
**SAVE NIGHTS & WEEKENDS**  
Always check to see whether the country you're in has lower rates at night and on weekends. Usually the savings are considerable.  
Have you digested that? O.K. Now pass the mustard!



Reach out and touch someone

# WORLD NEWS BRIEFS

## Dutch Assert Opposition to Neutron Weapon

THE HAGUE — Foreign Minister Christoph A. van der Klauw said in parliament Thursday that the government was opposed to deployment of neutron warheads in the Netherlands, but he did not unconditionally refuse them.  
Replying to questions, Mr. van der Klauw said a total refusal to take the warheads would "block everything." He said there was no talk at the moment of actually deploying the weapons in Europe and he said that the government took it for granted that the warheads would not be introduced without consultations among the NATO allies.  
After President Reagan ordered the production and stockpiling of neutron warheads, Mr. van der Klauw said the government had expressed its opposition to the warhead and had announced that it hoped to prevent it from being given to Western forces.

## Russia Supplies MiG-25 Squadron to India

NEW DELHI — The Soviet Union has supplied a squadron of MiG-25 jet fighters to India, an Indian defense official said Thursday.  
No details were given. The standard number of jets in an Indian Air Force squadron is 18.  
India also is negotiating purchase of Mirage-2000 fighters from France. The acquisition follows U.S. plans to sell F-16 fighter-bombers to Pakistan.

## Turkish Leftist Prisoners End Hunger Strike

ANKARA — Leftist prisoners at Ankara's Mamak military prison have ended a hunger strike after an apparently unsuccessful effort to change prison rules, their lawyers reported Thursday.  
The hunger strike started July 7 and gradually grew to include more than 100 leftists imprisoned for alleged terrorist or political acts that threatened this NATO nation with civil war before last September's military coup. The authorities insisted from the outset that there never was a hunger strike.  
The lawyers said Wednesday the prisoners, of whom they claimed 21 were hospitalized during the strike, were protesting being treated as raw army recruits and being subjected to unrelenting propaganda about Kemal Mustafa Ataturk, the founder of modern Turkey.

# A British Soldier Is Killed In Ulster Shooting Mishap

## United Press International

BELFAST — A British soldier was accidentally shot dead by a comrade as an army checkpoint, and explosives experts defused one device during a series of bomb scares in Belfast.  
In London, Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher turned down a request for a meeting with Ulster MP Owen Carron, who was elected last week on a platform supporting the Irish nationalist hunger strikers in the Maze Prison.  
Mr. Carron reacted angrily to Mrs. Thatcher's refusal and said instead he would meet the deputy minister for Northern Ireland, Michael Alison, who has been involved in contacts with prisoners, whose hunger strike for political status has already cost 10 lives.  
But Mr. Carron said that although he was seeing Mr. Alison, he doesn't have the power to resolve the hunger strike.

throughout the day, but bomb disposal experts had only been called in to defuse one explosive device.  
In Londonderry, a mother and her two small daughters were injured when gasoline bombs missed a police vehicle and went through the window of their car. The three were rescued from their burning vehicle.  
In a newspaper interview in the Irish Republic, Mr. Carron said he accepted that "legitimate armed action against the British forces" was a necessary ingredient of the nationalist struggle.  
"There's nothing wrong with people fighting for their country. Patriotism is not something to be scorned," he said.  
On Tuesday, Irish Premier Garret FitzGerald also refused to see Mr. Carron, who was formerly election campaign manager for Bobby Sands, the first hunger striker to die in the current protest.

# Sihanouk Plans Talks

(Continued from Page 1)  
role in Mr. Son San's insistence on the effective removal of the Pol Pot leadership. Mr. Son San is strongly anti-Communist and represents the class decimated by the Pol Pot regime.  
Prince Sihanouk said that all help would be acceptable to make the Vietnamese leave, including that of the United States. "All that the Americans could give us would be welcome, except armed forces," the prince said. "We would accept advisers but no combat soldiers."  
"Just like in the war against American imperialism I took the help of China and Vietnam, I would accept the help of the Americans against Soviet-Vietnamese imperialism," Prince Sihanouk said.  
He said that he would stay in France no longer than six months. "You know, I am unemployed," he said, "and in the capitalist world one cannot live without money." He said he would return either to China or North Korea or, if he becomes head of a united front, he would ask Thailand to let him live near his own country.

# Soviet Dissident Reported Seized

MOSCOW — Ivan Kovalyov, a 27-year-old member of the Moscow "Helsinki" human rights group whose wife and father are serving terms in labor camps, has been arrested and charged with "anti-Soviet agitation and propaganda," dissident sources reported Thursday.  
The sources said Mr. Kovalyov was arrested Tuesday and is being held at Moscow's Lefortovo prison. The agitation and propaganda charge normally carries a maximum sentence of seven years' imprisonment plus five years' "internal exile" in a remote part of the Soviet Union.  
Mr. Kovalyov's wife, Tatyana Osipova, 32, was sentenced in April to five years' imprisonment and five years of internal exile on the same charge. She, too, was a member of the Helsinki group, a five-year-old body that seeks to monitor Soviet compliance with the 1975 Helsinki human rights agreements. Mr. Kovalyov's father, Sergei, a 49-year-old biologist, was sentenced to a labor camp in 1975 for anti-Soviet activity.

# U.S. Airspace Called Unsafe

(Continued from Page 1)  
and military controllers who have replaced the U.S. strikers.  
In our opinion, the only way to guarantee safety for air travelers in Canada is to isolate our air traffic control system from the U.S. system and we are again requesting that the government act to cease transborder air operations until a normal [air traffic control] service is restored to the U.S.," Mr. Robertson said.  
"As a result of the information received from these first investigations, we believe more than ever that the U.S. system is unsafe and poses a hazard to all air travelers affected by it, including aircraft wholly on Canadian domestic flights."

# Mugabe Reported To Warn Chiefs

SALISBURY — Prime Minister Robert Mugabe has warned three minority leaders, including former Prime Minister Ian Smith, that they will be punished unless they refrain from "subversive" activities, according to The Herald.  
The pro-government newspaper said that Mr. Mugabe said at a rally Wednesday in Chinamora, 50 kilometers (30 miles) northeast of Salisbury, that Mr. Smith, Bishop Abel Muzorewa and Rev. Ndabaningi Sithole were being closely watched.  
"Their activities are known and I am giving them enough rope to hang themselves," The Herald quoted Mr. Mugabe as saying. The prime minister did not elaborate on his reference to the alleged activities.

# Russia, Pakistan Conclude Afghan Talks

By Tyler Marshall  
Los Angeles Times Service

ISLAMABAD, Pakistan — Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister Nikolai P. Firyubin has concluded two days of talks with Pakistani leaders, but appeared to make little headway in narrowing the differences between the two countries that stem from the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan.

Mr. Firyubin, a rare Soviet visitor to this country, which has been pledged \$3.5 billion in U.S. military and economic aid to counter the Soviet threat in neighboring Afghanistan, met with President Mohammed Zia ul-Haq and conducted three rounds of talks with Foreign Minister Agha Shahi before leaving the capital on Wednesday.

The Soviet envoy described the discussions as "interesting and useful," but conceded that on several issues, "it was necessary to study each other's positions."  
The Soviet Union has repeatedly accused Pakistan of being the springboard for Afghan insurgents who are committed to ousting the Soviet-installed regime in Kabul.

## 2 Million Refugees

Pakistan wants to resolve Afghan political problems so an estimated two million Afghan refugees who have migrated into its border areas can return home.  
When asked about the subject of Afghanistan, the Pakistani foreign secretary, Riaz Piracha, the second-ranking official in the Foreign Ministry, said "they have their position and we have ours."

In a joint statement, issued following the talks, the two sides agreed to continue their dialogue.  
Mr. Piracha denied press reports that Pakistan had rejected an 8-point plan for a negotiated settlement to the crisis announced Monday by the Afghan government in Kabul. "We don't even have an authentic text of their proposals yet," he said. "We will study it and then react."  
Many believe the timing of the Firyubin visit and the release of the new negotiating proposals are part of a Soviet ploy to diminish opposition to their presence in Afghanistan at upcoming international forums, including this fall's UN General Assembly session. The United Nations has condemned the Soviet intervention.  
The most recent Afghan proposals appear to offer one major concession: A willingness to participate in trilateral talks with Iran and Pakistan. Such a format would give the Babrak Karmal government greater legitimacy and international acceptance, the Russians believe.  
However, Western and Pakistani officials see participation of the rebel groups at some stage of the negotiations as vital to their success. In Washington, the State Department termed the Afghan proposal a "warmed-over" copy of previous plans.

# Pentagon Is Set To Release Study On Global Power

The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — Pentagon officials say they have completed a "massive declassification of previously secret material" on the military balance between the United States and the Soviet Union, and they say it will be made public within a few weeks.  
The project stems from a private briefing given by Defense Secretary Caspar W. Weinberger to NATO ministers in April in which he tried to underscore the American view that there has been an enormous Soviet military buildup and to emphasize the need for allied nations to increase defense spending.

# 14 Reportedly Killed In Philippines Clash

United Press International

MANILA — Fourteen persons were slain in a gun battle between guerrillas and a paramilitary force trying to negotiate the surrender of separatist Moslem rebels, military reports said.

Constabulary Commander Lt. Col. Pedro Navarro reported to authorities in Manila that a group of his men was on its way to meet three Moslem commanders when they were ambushed early Wednesday in Sabon Pungos town, in Sulu province, 600 miles (960 kilometers) south of the capital.

# S. Yemen Backs Plan for Summit

The Associated Press

ADEN, South Yemen — Lebanese President Elias Sarkis sent a message to South Yemeni leader Ali Nasser Mohammed and received a favorable response to Lebanon's call for an Arab summit to discuss last month's Israeli attacks on southern Lebanon and Beirut, officials say.  
Lebanon called for an emergency Arab summit meeting just after the Israeli attacks, which ended with a cease-fire July 24 after about 400 Lebanese and Palestinians were killed.  
Officials said Wednesday that Mr. Mohammed had "reaffirmed democratic Yemen's stand by the side of any Arab collective activity" aimed at "safeguarding Lebanon's unity and confronting the Zionist aggression." Several Arab countries have agreed in principle to hold the summit, but no date has been set.

# Volcanic Island Stirs Again Off Indonesia

United Press International

JAKARTA — The Indonesian volcanic island that erupted in 1833 with the greatest explosion in modern history is stirring again, the Volcanic Institute says.  
The volcano that formed the island of Krakatau, 75 miles (120 kilometers) southwest of Jakarta, has shown signs of activity recently, including the emission of ash and stones, the institute said Wednesday. Scientists estimated that the island was growing 14 feet per year.

# Venezuela Oil Reserves Up

The Associated Press

CARACAS — Venezuela's oil reserves increased nearly 2.5 billion barrels to about 20.5 billion barrels in the first half of this year, Energy Minister Humberto Calderón Berti said Wednesday. He added that this was Venezuela's largest increase in proven reserves since 1960.

# S. Africa Seizes More Squatters

The Associated Press

CAPE TOWN — The police raided a churchyard and rounded up more than 600 black squatters who had been sleeping there.  
"The police came in quietly over the fence" early Wednesday, the South African Press Association quoted a Red Cross official as saying. "Initially there was pandemonium and the people were very frightened."  
There was no immediate report that the squatters, who were loaded into trucks and taken to prison, were formally charged. A week ago, police raided a squatter camp near the church, in the black townships of Nyanga outside Cape Town, and detained between 1,000 and 2,000 blacks. Most were reportedly deported to Transkei, a rural black homeland.

# S. Yemen Backs Plan for Summit

The Associated Press

ADEN, South Yemen — Lebanese President Elias Sarkis sent a message to South Yemeni leader Ali Nasser Mohammed and received a favorable response to Lebanon's call for an Arab summit to discuss last month's Israeli attacks on southern Lebanon and Beirut, officials say.

# Reagan Said to Get Missile Research Plan

By Michael Gerler and Jay Mathews  
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — U.S. Defense Secretary Caspar W. Weinberger has met in California with President Reagan, and government sources said Mr. Weinberger carried with him two possible options on how to modernize the United States' strategic nuclear forces.

One involves a compromise plan, agreed to by the Air Force and with considerable backing elsewhere in government, that would begin deployment of 100 land-based MX missiles in the Southwest, the sources said.

The missiles would be shuttled between an initial grouping of 1,000 shelters in a scaled-down version of the "shell game" the Air Force favors, as the best way to confuse Soviet interceptors and thus try to protect the missiles from being wiped out in a first strike. This system eventually might be defended with an anti-ballistic missile network.

The second option, the sources said, involves a decision to defer a commitment to deploy the MX, at least for some years, in favor of research and development on other ways to base and defend a new strategic missile.

This plan probably would continue research work on the MX, but would push back the need to make a specific decision on deploying it until 1983 or 1984, the sources said.

### Common Missile

In the meantime, research would go ahead to see if a workable ABM could be built to protect a land-based missile, or if a new aircraft could be designed to carry the missile, or if a new so-called common missile could be built that would be considerably different from the MX as it is now known.

In a meeting with reporters Tuesday, the Pentagon's research chief, Richard D. DeLaner, strongly

suggested that he and Mr. Weinberger tend to favor this second option, along with other plans, far more certain, to beef up the rest of the U.S. arsenal with new bombers, submarine-based missiles, improved anti-bomber defenses and command and control systems.

Sources say one attraction of the common missile, which would use parts of the Navy's Trident II missile now being developed and probably parts of the MX, is that it would have considerable financial advantages for an administration hard-pressed to balance its budget, raise military spending and avoid cutting social programs further.

Since this weapon does not exist, many of the costs would be deferred until after the 1983-84 budget, in which the administration is trying to avoid a crunch.

Critics argue that the alleged financial advantages are false because they do not include the cost of basing the missile on land and do not answer the question of how to base it on land. That question is at the heart of the dispute that has swirled around the MX for years.

### Billions More

Unless land-based missiles could be made invulnerable to Soviet missiles, an ABM system probably would be needed to defend them. That would add billions to the budget and probably would involve breaking a treaty with Moscow.

On Wednesday, before seeing Mr. Reagan, Mr. Weinberger met in a hotel in Santa Barbara, Calif., with federal budget director David A. Stockman, presidential counselor Edwin Meese 3d and other officials as the Reagan administration took another look at possible cuts in the planned \$1.5-trillion, five-year Pentagon budget.

After that meeting, Mr. Weinberger would say only that "there have been no decisions made yet" on military budget cuts.

Mr. Stockman asked as he left the meeting whether some suggested weapons systems might be cut, said, "I don't think there is any budget in the federal government that can't be squeezed. I think he [Mr. Weinberger] agrees. They have done a lot already, and they may have to do more."

White House deputy press secretary Larry M. Speakes said decisions on cuts will not be made until next month.

### Figures Discounted

Mr. Stockman discounted reports that he has \$10 billion to \$20 billion in Pentagon budget cuts to suggest, and said only that he was concerned with reducing the entire \$44-billion projected deficit.

Mr. Stockman's sources in Washington said they thought any cuts would amount to "a few billion dollars" in 1983-85, rather than much larger cuts advocated by some in the administration.

White House officials have said there has been a dispute within the administration over how much to raise the military budget, and whether a 7-percent upper limit on annual Pentagon spending increases beyond inflation should be based on the last Carter administration budget, as modified by the new administration, or on Mr. Reagan's first military budget, which is much higher.

Administration officials are sensitive to public criticism of military budget increases combined with cuts in social programs and are seeking what Mr. Speakes called some "savings" in the former area.



Reagan aide Edwin Meese 3d, left, and Defense Secretary Caspar W. Weinberger in California.

# Reagan Plans Labor Contacts But Shows No Sign of Softening Stand on Air Strike

By John Burgess  
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — President Reagan, apparently trying to counter union charges that his is an anti-labor administration, is planning a travel program that will take him to Chicago for a carpenters' convention and to New York on Labor Day, but there are no signs that his hard line against the striking air traffic controllers has softened.

On Wednesday, the White House discounted discussions between an administration official and an intermediary for the Professional Air Traffic Controllers Organization, most of whose members are being terminated by the government because they walked off the job illegally Aug. 3.

The director of the Office of Personnel Management, Donald J. Devine, confirmed that he had discussed general terms and cost of a settlement with a labor leader close to PATCO President Robert E. Pohl. The discussions took place after the controllers went on strike, and the administration declared it would not negotiate further with PATCO.

### Talks Again Ruled Out

The Department of Transportation repeated Wednesday that it will not resume talks with the union, and a department spokesman, Linda Gooden, said that Mr. Devine had no authority to explore avenues toward a reconciliation.

Mr. Devine denied that his talks were an attempt to do so. They came, he said, during routine contacts with Kenneth T. Blaylock, president of the American Federation of Government Employees, which represents some 700,000 government workers. Because Mr. Devine's agency coordinates government employment, the two men speak on the phone frequently.

Before the strike, Mr. Devine said, as PATCO grew into an important issue for government unions, he and Mr. Blaylock began informal discussions about the controllers in an attempt to improve understanding between the government and labor.

Those discussions continued after the strike began, although Transportation Secretary Drew L. Lewis instructed Mr. Devine not to engage in negotiations. Mr. Devine passed on to Mr. Lewis any matters of interest from the discussions, but he said that Mr. Blaylock never said he was working with Mr. Pohl.

### Going Too Far

One day on the phone, Mr. Devine said, Mr. Blaylock laid out some contract details, which appeared to be a minor shift from PATCO's final negotiating stance when talks broke off, and asked what he thought. Mr. Devine's staff took the figures and calculated a range of costs.

About two weeks ago, Mr. Devine mentioned the contract de-

tails to Mr. Lewis, who, he said, apparently began to think that these discussions might be going too far. Mr. Lewis informed the White House, and the White House called Mr. Devine. "They asked me not to be dealing in specifics," Mr. Devine said.

On Aug. 19, at Mr. Devine's suggestion, he and Mr. Lewis met with Mr. Blaylock in the secretary's office to assure the union leader that the administration hoped for good relations with unions. There was no discussion of a settlement with PATCO, a Transportation Department spokesman said.

Mr. Reagan, meanwhile, seems to be attempting to repair the damage done by the controllers' strike to relations with the labor establishment. Next week he is to address the convention of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters in Chicago in his first appearance before a national union convention as president.

Four days later, on Labor Day, he will be in New York City to turn over a check for highway construction. The marches scheduled in the city that day have been billed as a protest against Mr. Reagan's dismissal of the controllers.

Some analysts think that despite organized labor's apprehensions about Mr. Reagan, its leaders are not eager to confront his administration over a small union's strike, and one that the courts have ruled illegal.

# U.S. Visa Rules Block Some Immigrants

New York Times Service

SMITHVILLE, Mo. — The rains that ruined much of Franz Leuthardt's strawberry crop this season will not drive the Swiss-born farmer from his 141 acres of bottomland here in rural Missouri. But the obstacles that keep him and his family from becoming American citizens just may.

"You've got enough trouble fighting with nature," says the 33-year-old Mr. Leuthardt. "Last year it was dry, and this year everything is in the mud. You don't need additional trouble."

But trouble is just what Mr. Leuthardt has had since March, 1977, when he bought a farm on the Little Platte River in this small agricultural town 20 miles (32 kilometers) north of Kansas City.

Mr. Leuthardt, who arrived in this country with his family early

in 1979 on a temporary visa, is admitted here for his agricultural savvy and hard work. But he is scarcely any closer to the dream he has for himself, his wife and their 7-year-old son: becoming citizens of the United States.

### Citizens Lose Patience

And in Smithville, citizens are growing impatient with the federal government, which they believe is unfairly keeping the family from gaining American citizenship.

"Here these boat people come in, they didn't even have their own toothbrushes, and there is no problem with them staying," said C.F. Kindred, the owner of Kindred Chevrolet-Oldsmobile. "That's what really burns us up."

Mayor Willard Pence said: "There isn't a farm town in the country that wouldn't like that man in the community."

The Leuthardts are among about 500 foreigners who came to this country on temporary visas hoping to qualify for citizenship in the arts or sciences, for example, qualify before them. Among those in low-priority classifications are students under the age of 16 and clergymen who are continuing their religious work.

### A Long Lie

Investors seeking permanent visas to this country stand at the end of a long line of immigrants. Relatives of U.S. citizens and individuals with exceptional ability in the arts or sciences, for example, qualify before them. Among those in low-priority classifications are students under the age of 16 and clergymen who are continuing their religious work.

In years past, an investor's long wait has often been rewarded with a visa, and Mr. Leuthardt thought that would be the case when he

bought his farm and applied for a permanent visa as an investor.

But times were changing. In 1976, almost 28,000 of the 286,000 permanent visas issued went to investors or other immigrants in low-priority groups. In 1980, however, none of the 274,000 permanent visas issued went to people who, like the Leuthardts, are in those categories. The visa ceiling was simply being reached before investors were even considered.

After seeing how futile it was to try to obtain a permanent visa, Mr. Leuthardt decided to sell his farm and move to Canada. But he was unable to find a buyer, and so he devoted himself to his "You Pick Farm," where customers pick their own fruit and vegetables in the fields.

When townspeople learned of Mr. Leuthardt's struggle to become a citizen they took his case to their legislators. The House of Representatives passed a bill last year that would have granted permanent visas to the Leuthardts and 500 other immigrants. But a similar measure before the Senate did not come to a vote.

This fall, the House Judiciary Committee is scheduled to take up comparable legislation again, and a Senate bill to deal with the situation is expected to be introduced in this session of Congress.

But Smithville residents are growing impatient — and Mr. Leuthardt's struggle drags on.

# U.S. Education Chief Plans Steps to Improve Standards

By Fred M. Hechinger  
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Secretary of Education Terrel H. Bell is planning to establish a National Commission on Excellence in education to reverse what he describes as a "nationwide problem of declining college entrance scores" and to assure high standards of achievement.

He also plans to urge tougher requirements for admission from grade to grade and for graduation from high school.

While reaffirming the Reagan administration's view that education is a state and local responsibility, Mr. Bell has written that the federal government "can play a useful coordination and advocacy role." He adds that he is convinced the "success of this endeavor will not require the continued existence of the Department of Education, and the case for dismantling of the department will go forward."

The plans are described by Mr. Bell in a four-page memorandum, dated July 6, to Craig L. Fuller, director of the office of Cabinet administration. The purpose of the memorandum, he wrote, is to "call attention to an alarmingly persistent decline in quality education."

Education Department sources said last week that an early announcement was planned. The commission, whose membership is undetermined, is expected to represent business, school and college administrators, school boards and parents. It will be given 18 months to make its recommendations.

### Federal Role

Mr. Bell wrote that the commission would be asked for increased federal expenditures or an expanded federal role in education. He sees the promise of reduced federal rules and paperwork as "one



ERA PROTEST — Unable to get federal authorities to arrest them, a group of women supporting the Equal Rights Amendment and commemorating the 61st anniversary of women's suffrage succeeded with District of Columbia police. The protesters, dressed in white and singing freedom songs, began their demonstration Wednesday by chaining themselves to the White House fence, but the U.S. Park Police made no move to arrest them. After an hour, they unhooked themselves, chained themselves to each other and blocked traffic across Pennsylvania Avenue. But officers found the keys to the locks and took the women to the station. They were charged with disorderly conduct and released on bond.

# U.S. Studies Plan to Beam Local Cuban News to Island

By Bernard Gwertzman  
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The Reagan administration is giving consideration to setting up a radio station that would send broadcasts to Cuba about internal developments on that island, administration officials said this week.

The plan for the broadcasts, which would be similar to those of Radio Free Europe to Eastern Europe and Radio Liberty to the Soviet Union, is one of the priority projects under study to demonstrate firmness toward Cuban activities in the Western hemisphere and elsewhere. The administration has accused Cuba, along with Libya, of interfering in the affairs of other nations.

Officials said Wednesday that other steps being taken against Cuba include a pending request for legislation that would allow the Navy and Coast Guard to stop any effort by Cuba to repeat last year's refugee flow from the port of Mariel that brought 125,000 refugees to the United States, including many deemed undesirable by the Americans.

### 20-Year-Old Embargo

The administration also intends to stiffen a 20-year-old trade embargo against Cuba to prevent what one official called "leakage" from American companies and foreign affiliates of those companies.

Secretary of State Alexander M. Haig Jr. has called for both long-term and short-range studies on what to do about Cuba. He has been upset over Cuban support of insurgents in El Salvador and Guatemala and by Cuba's influence in Nicaragua.

Mr. Haig has said that the United States would "go to the source" of the problem of Cuban-led subversion and would not repeat the Vietnam experience. This has suggested some kind of military

confrontation, but officials have said that that was not likely and that other steps would be taken first.

In a related development, the State Department said Wednesday that four more UH-1H troop-carrying helicopters were being sent to El Salvador to help combat guerrilla activity. The administration is considering additional economic and military assistance to the Salvadoran government, which already has 10 of the helicopters.

Dean Fischer, the department

spokesman, said that the insurgents in El Salvador seem "bent on paralyzing the Salvadoran economy through a systematic attack on the electrical communications and transportation systems."

The insurgents' strategy has caused problems in maintaining the flow of water, light and power to hospitals and other institutions, Mr. Fischer said. He said the insurgents had been resupplied with arms and munitions.

Another official said the arms were coming from Cuba.

Republican Sen. Jesse Helms of North Carolina, who is chairman of the Foreign Relations subcommittee on the Western hemisphere, introduced an amendment in June that called for all broadcasts by the Voice of America to be designated "Radio Free Cuba."

The Voice of America, which is an arm of the U.S. government, regularly beams broadcasts in Spanish to Cuba and other Latin American countries, with emphasis on world news and developments in the United States.

The concept now under study, as explained by officials, is the formation of a separate agency for broadcasts to Cuba about internal developments in that country.

# Salvador Defense Minister Pledges Probe of Killings

From Agency Dispatches

SAN SALVADOR — Defense Minister José Guillermo Garcia says that the armed forces will investigate El Salvador's latest wave of assassinations "be they from the right or the left."

The armed forces not only condemn this type of crime but are making efforts to discover those responsible," Col. Garcia said Wednesday at a news conference.

At least 76 persons have been reported killed this week, compared with about 100 last week. Most of the bodies had been decapitated. Relatives of many of the recent victims have filed complaints with Roman Catholic Church authorities and the El Salvador Human Rights Commission, blaming the killings on rightist "death squads," officials of the two organizations report.

Col. Garcia also said that the government lacks sufficient evidence to bring to trial the six National Guardsmen held under arrest on charges of the rape and murder of four American Catholic female religious workers last December.

The three nuns and one social

worker were stopped Dec. 2 by a patrol on the way from the airport to San Salvador. Their bullet-riddled bodies were found two days later buried in a shallow grave 30 miles southeast of the capital.

Col. Garcia said that a 9-month-old investigation had turned up some evidence linking the six National Guardsmen to the murder of the woman. The evidence has been analyzed and discussed, he said, adding: "We are continuing the investigations."

The U.S. ambassador to El Salvador, Deane R. Hinton, last week said he doubted that the soldiers would be convicted despite his belief in their guilt.

The defense minister also appealed to the United States for more helicopters to fight the guerrillas. "They sent up four but we need more," he said.

A partial hunger strike by scores of prisoners at San Salvador jails continued for a fifth day. Justice Minister Manuel Antonio Solano said that 175 prisoners were taking part in the protest, demanding speedier trials and an end to the state of siege under which civil liberties have been suspended.



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## Fallout From Raid on Angola

Little is known about what has happened in darkest Angola as a result of the South African incursion. There have been Angolan reports, but on the basis of precedent, they may prove exaggerated. And South Africa's version was too terse to be of much use. There is more basis to speculate on the political rationale for the raid, and what it is likely to accomplish diplomatically, than there is to guess about such matters as body counts, and whether Cubans and Angolans are involved in the fighting. The South Africans say it is a follow-up operation against Namibian rebels. The Angolans say it is an invasion. It may be one, or the other, or both. It is also, of course, one more move in South Africa's effort to prevent SWAPO from coming to power in an independent Namibia.

At the United Nations, there is speculation that the raid was timed to demonstrate South Africa's indifference to the special session on sanctions against Pretoria that is supposed to convene on Sept. 3. Other observers suggest that the South Africans aim to make it clear that they do not intend to give up the mineral-rich territory under the UN plan, or the U.S. variation, which would provide guarantees for the white minority. And even if South Africa's goal is as stated — to wipe out the SWAPO guerrillas who strike across the Angolan border into Namibia — Pretoria must be exquisitely aware of the affect the raid will have on diplomatic efforts to achieve independence for the territory.

Most Western and African governments, with the notable exception of the United

States, condemned South Africa and urged that it withdraw its troops. The Reagan administration, which says it seeks to influence South Africa on such matters as Namibia and apartheid without antagonizing it, just deplored violence in general. Being against violence is for the most part an unassailable position. But it is fast becoming accepted as fact in much of Africa that the failure of the United States to criticize South Africa for colonialism and racism is encouraging Pretoria to defend its positions with increasing vigor. A country like Nigeria, for example, with its oil wealth and 90 million people, is not impressed by the argument that South Africa is all that stands between southern Africa and Communism.

It does not advance U.S. interests in Africa to appear indifferent to apartheid, as Washington did by scuttling a French attempt to organize a diplomatic protest against the eviction of squatters from a black township outside Cape Town. With respect to Namibia, there is certainly a case to be made that as long as SWAPO is raiding the territory from Angola, South Africa must feel obliged to strike back. But the apparent large scale of this attack, and its timing, suggest political motives that should have influenced the U.S. response. Behind-the-scenes diplomacy may or may not eventually nudge South Africa toward some sort of settlement in Namibia, but the damage done to U.S. and Western interests elsewhere in Africa in the meanwhile may not be easily repaired.

INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE

## AWACS Deal Is No Bargain

The Reagan administration, which prides itself on driving hard bargains abroad, has now formally proposed what looks like a sweetheart deal with the Saudis. They would get AWACS radar planes as part of an \$8.5 billion package brimming with the most advanced arms. What would the United States get in return? On present evidence, too little. It's good that Congress has until Oct. 30 to examine the fine print, for unless Mr. Reagan can make a better case for it, this deal is no bargain.

The deal, to begin with, involves much more than electronic spy planes. The five AWACS planes would complement F-15 fighters the United States has already agreed to supply. And these would be given extended range and armed with Sidewinder missiles.

All that muscle is relevant to one supposed benefit of the deal: It would deter possible attack on vital Saudi oilfields. By whom? Southern Yemen or Ethiopia, the administration says. But these backward Soviet clients pose a meager threat indeed, hardly enough to justify selling such advanced arms to one side in the volatile Middle East.

Is there, then, some other security benefit? Well, it is hinted in Washington, Saudi air power could deter a Soviet advance into the Gulf. Yet if there were any such thrust, everyone knows the United States would respond directly. Besides, the Saudis shrug off the Soviet peril and say they need to deter a quite different adversary — Israel.

There is yet another supposed benefit of the sale: It would ingratiate the United States with the House of Saud. But why is that necessary? True, the Saudis have been a restraining force within OPEC — but that suits their own interests. Their moderation has already been rewarded with the flock of F-15s. If Congress vetoes the new arms deal,

would the Saudis turn to the goddess East for their defense needs? Not even the administration claims that.

For this tricky arms deal to become attractive, more is required from the Saudis: If they are to get the most advanced weapons system, they should also be active peacemaking partners in the Middle East. The prize sought by successive administrations is open acknowledgment of Israel's right to exist. Yet even now, the Saudis' Prince Fahd outlines a "peace" plan that again asks the impossible and again scorns the attainable, a compromise settlement rooted in the Camp David accords.

That may be double talk meant to mollify Arab radicals. The Saudis did, after all, work quietly with the United States and Israel in bringing about a cease-fire in Lebanon. Still, Israelis can be excused for fearing otherwise should the Saudis acquire a real offensive capacity.

Could U.S. weapons be used against Israel? The administration has not yet showed this to be impossible. It says no, but knows perfectly well that arms sale promises can be as insubstantial as the rings of Saturn. Israel, too, was bound by a weapons pledge — and yet loosed U.S.-built planes on Baghdad and Beirut.

For that matter, how much are U.S. promises worth? Just three years ago, Congress approved selling 62 F-15s to Saudi Arabia on the express condition that their offensive range would not be extended. Now the administration wants to untie that string.

Neither Ronald Reagan nor Jimmy Carter have seriously pressed for Saudi concessions when their leverage was strongest — before delivering sophisticated weapons. Until and unless it is shown that the new Saudi package really is a bargain, Congress ought to say no.

THE NEW YORK TIMES

## Far, Far Beyond Saturn

The jamming of a television platform after Voyager-2 sped past Saturn Wednesday disrupted a few experiments but did not detract from a stunning achievement. After a four-year journey covering 1.2 billion miles, the nuclear-powered spacecraft arrived on time and on target. It is already sending back rich new detail on the giant planet and its mysterious rings; more will be transmitted as it speeds on toward the outer planets.

And yet many space scientists are sunk in gloom. They see Voyager less as a triumph than as the symbolic end of two decades of spectacular exploration of the solar system. They are trying to persuade the rest of us to pour scarce resources into a more vigorous planetary program.

Unquestionably, exploration of the solar system will now quickly decelerate. Budget cuts and cost overruns on the space shuttle have eaten away funds for other space ventures. The only other mission now planned would orbit Jupiter in 1987.

Does it matter? The planetary scientists certainly think so. They argue that U.S. leadership in space is at stake, that man has a destiny to learn and explore. Study of the planets, they suggest, can tell much about the origins of the solar system and galaxies, per-

haps of life itself. Can we afford not to expand our understanding?

But the planetary scientists may be looking through the wrong end of the telescope. Planetary explorations are only one part of space science — and probably not the most important part. The truly mind-stretching phenomena in astronomy lie far beyond the reach of any known spacecraft, in distant parts of the universe where galaxies and clusters of galaxies speed toward mysterious destinies.

That is where strange "quasars" emit intense radiation, giant stars explode and shrivel to pulsating remnants, galaxies evolve and millions of invisible "black holes" — predicted on theoretical grounds but not yet detected — may swallow any light or objects that fall upon them. There is a space telescope now under construction that may provide much more important information than another planetary probe.

A pause in planetary exploration would not be disastrous. Scientists have already amassed extensive data on the solar system that will provide analytical grist for some time, perhaps until there are funds again for planetary exploration. The planets, in the meantime, are not going to disappear.

THE NEW YORK TIMES

## In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago  
August 28, 1906

CLEVELAND — Smoke cigarettes, is the advice given by Dr. Martin, the city health officer, to society women. He says excessive tea-drinking stimulates the heart, while nicotine counteracts the effect. From Newport, R.I., comes a report of the liberal views of the Rev. Walter Lowrie, rector of the fashionable Trinity Church there, who said a fortnight ago that no man could afford to gamble, no matter how much money he had. Last Sunday, he intimated that the playing of bridge on Sundays was wholly a matter of individual conscience. The sermon caused almost as much of a stir as his previous one. The older members of the congregation considered his attitude as too liberal.

Fifty Years Ago  
August 28, 1931

LISBON — Portugal's 19th revolt since 1910, the date of the founding of the republic, appeared today to have fizzled out after 50 persons had been killed, 25 of whom have not been identified. Among the dead were four women. Forty persons, among them a number of children, were injured by bombs dropped from a rebel airplane yesterday. The total number of wounded is placed at approximately 300. Reductions in army pay were declared to have been the cause of this most recent abortive revolt. The uprising was reportedly organized by a round-robin of officers who had already been involved in the recent Madeira Islands trouble and who had escaped punishment by fleeing the mainland.



## Ireland's Future: A 'Passionate Intensity'

By Martin F. Nolan

BOSTON — The Rev. Ian Paisley, a member of the British Parliament and a representative of the European Economic Community in Brussels, bellows at a visitor that his image has been distorted in the world press. "Do you think I could be elected and re-elected to office constantly if I were a bigot?" he thunders from his six-foot-four frame in the vestibule of the Marry's Memorial Free Presbyterian Church in Belfast.

Mr. Paisley preaches against "popery" to his congregation weekly and in a recent Sunday prayer asked God "to visit Ulster with the fire of Thy righteous wrath to smite the Irish Republican Army and all those who support it." It resembles politicians of the old American South and not just because of his speaking style (acquired, along with his doctorate of divinity, at Bob Jones University). When Mr. Paisley says "never" to the unification of Ireland, his followers believe that he will still be fighting for their cause even if it is a lost one. In urging continued union with Britain, he is more British than the queen, or so to speak, hotter than the pope.

### A Touch of Pragmatism

Whether Mr. Paisley is a bigot or not is less important than that he is a hard-working politician with more than a touch of pragmatism. He is also a full-time pharisee, who scrutinizes the rubrics of church and state to avoid any cooperation with the Republic of Ireland or the Roman Catholic Church. He conspicuously shuns all political contact with the Dublin government. Mr. Paisley called the recent royal wedding in London "the most important event in human history" (presumably because the Prince of Wales will keep Ulster British), but he spurned his own place of honor as an MP at the wedding and boycotted it because of the participation in the St. Paul's ceremony by the Roman Catholic Cardinal, Basil Hume.

What the most important political figure in Northern Ireland does not condemn is as noteworthy as what he denounces. Mr. Paisley has not criticized a series of economic development programs undertaken by Cooperation North, a nonpolitical, nondenominational effort to increase trade and tourism in both the Republic of Ireland and Northern Ireland. Its model is the European Economic Community to which both parts of Ireland belong.

Only a generation ago, the major partners in the Common Market, France and West Germany, were mired in centuries-old wars and grievances. The power of economic self-interest is such that at a recent summit meeting of the two countries, Helmut Schmidt and Francois Mitterrand had more to talk about than their former roles as Wehrmacht infantryman

and Free French Resistance fighter. Neither mentioned Alsace-Lorraine either.

Cooperation North is the brainchild of one of Ireland's most successful businessmen, Brendan O'Regan, who presided over the economic revival of Shannon Airport. In the early 1960s, when Shannon was a busy stopover for transatlantic flights, its economic existence was threatened by direct jet flights to Europe. Mr. O'Regan was warned of a loss of 1,000 jobs. By developing industry and tourist encampments, Shannon has become a boom area, with 7,000 jobs in factories and at the holy ground for U.S. tourists, the duty-free shop at Shannon Airport.

In planning for electricity and natural gas lines and for joint ventures in tourism and trade, Cooperation North has achieved a greater de facto unity for Ireland than all the songs and speeches that have echoed in Irish history. "It is the European idea," says O'Regan "and narrow-mindedness can not survive the European idea."

Cooperation North is not warmly greeted by the Dublin government because it is extra-governmental and because it does not make the ritualistic bow to Irish unity. "We neither promote the idea nor abandon it," says Mr. O'Regan. The organization's studies, by scholars from Belfast and Dublin, say that business interests involved in its efforts are "cooperating as equals, without offending existing cultural traditions or political beliefs."

Cooperation North is a refreshing development for Ireland because it promotes Irishness without promoting nationalism. The ruling tragedies of Ireland are twin strains of virulent nationalism tinged with religious fervor and outbreaks of fanaticism. The political landscape of Ireland is, at the edges, beginning to resemble Iran.

In the center, however, are signs of hope. In Irish politics, one small breakthrough was made in Limerick by the election to Parliament of Jim Kemmy, 43, a Socialist who won as an independent. He opposed existing laws against divorce and contraception and urged changing the constitution of the Republic of Ireland to remove the clauses defining the "national territory" as all of Ireland. These clauses are unacceptable to most political elements in Northern Ireland.

Mr. Kemmy's election is one small break in the united front of nationalist romance still preached and practiced by the major political parties in Ireland. He reflects a weariness among at least a few Irishmen with sectarian violence, including a self-inflicted violence. The H-Block campaign is the past trying to intimidate the future, Mr. Kemmy said at a rally in Dublin of "Socialists Against Nation-

alism" that attracted 200 people, including more than a few IRA hecklers.

"The Troubles" in Ireland have dramatically drained the number of tourists, especially from Britain and the United States. The secretary of the Irish Hotels Federation, Kevin Barry, estimates a decline of more than \$400 million this year, a heavy economic blow for a nation of 3.5 million.

At Drumliff in Sligo, between the Yeats Lounge and the Yeats Tavern, German and French tourists visit the grave of William Butler Yeats in the churchyard where his father once served as a rector. In the background rises the starkly beautiful mountain, Ben Bulbin. Carved on the 1,700-foot sheer side of the mountain in huge letters is "H-Block" referring to the prison in Northern Ireland, where IRA prisoners are starving themselves to death.

Yeats wrote in 1921 what has become almost a cliché about Western politics:

Things fall apart; the center cannot hold...  
The best lack all conviction, while the worst  
Are full of passionate intensity.

That seems a fit epitaph for Ireland, but it is not. The center is holding because for Ireland the center is the future. Brendan O'Regan, one of Ireland's leading capitalists, and Jim Kemmy, one of the leading Socialists, are united in looking at the future, not the past. They see the need for ignoring the sterile politics of nationalism. In Northern Ireland and the Republic, after all the bloodshed, some are beginning to see that constantly nourishing old grievances does not put bread on the table.

### Battle Is for Time

The physical beauty of Ireland creates an atavistic tug on its political conscience. History blends with poetry, with myth and magic, in a spell of constant romance. What few Irish in the south realize — and vice versa — is that Irish in the north share these central preoccupations. They divide on culture, on religion and on politics, but not on their feelings for the earth they inhabit, its fragility and its majesty. They are now both part of Europe, economically and politically, an awesome fact neither side has appreciated enough.

In Ireland, the important dispute is not even violence vs. nonviolence, for violence will sadly continue. In Dublin and Belfast, the important battle is for time, which both sides have stolen from their children. In Ireland, the true struggle is between those who will argue about its past or work for its future, a cause worth "all conviction" and "passionate intensity."

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## Prussia, a Specter Haunting the Germans

By John Dornberg

MUNICH — The idea of August 1981, may well be remembered as the time when — by coincidence or design — a specter of history came to haunt the Germans, both East and West. Prussia.

There was, first, the 20th anniversary of the building of the wall which physically divides Berlin, erstwhile capital of Prussia and the Reich, into two distinct and — let's face it — inimical worlds.

In West Germany, appreciably, the event was commemorated solemnly and indignantly with speeches that drew attention to this grim construction as a symbol of the inhumanity to man.

In East Germany, sometimes referred to derisively and contemptuously as the "People's Republic of Prussia," in part because it embraces much of that former kingdom's real estate, but also because it practices "Communism with a Prussian face," the occasion was one for goose-stepping, martial displays — right on Unter-den-Linden and within easy view of the equestrian statue of Frederick the Great, which has been standing there again in all its Prussian glory since last winter.

### Legacy

But, however they evaluate the wall's political significance or observe its building two decades ago, neither Germany could deny that is a legacy, if not in fact a consequence, of Prussia.

Then, two days later, on the western side of the Wall in a building adjacent to it, West Berlin's Mayor Richard von Weizsäcker, opened a long-planned, much ballyhooed and highly controversial exhibition on Prussia, scheduled to last through mid-November. Subtitled "An Attempt At Balance," it is intended as a critical assessment of Prussia's cultural and political past — no easy task and highly dependent on the attitudes, experiences and geographical origins of the viewers. It is also meant as an analysis of those aspects of Prussia which continue to influence events today despite the fact that Prussia itself was deleted

from the map after World War II by joint allied fiat. And of those there are plenty.

The exhibition will be accompanied throughout this fall by a variety of cultural side-shows, some sensible, other less so.

At the opening, Von Weizsäcker, who won his job away from a Bavarian, only last May, said rather categorically: "No German state today is a successor to Prussia. Prussia's history is closed."

One wonders — in view of the profusion and plethora of "Prussianism" that has blossomed recently. And one sighs. Were it only so.

Actually, it seems that Prussia has never been regarded as more beautiful — in both Germanys — than now.

Even here in Bavaria, where the word "Prussian" is usually prefixed by "pig," one can see occasional bumper-stickers on the cars of the more daring which read: "It's nice to be a Prussia." The rejoinder from the more patriotic locals is: "But it's higher to be a Bayer."

Most Germans, East and West, tend to have mixed emotions and ambivalent views about the Prussian legacy. They know that Germany would never have become a great European power had it not been for the imperial and military ambitions of 18th and 19th century Prussia, a kingdom which Honore de Mirabeau once called: "Not a country with an army but an army that has a country."

Yet, the 19th century unification of Germany's numerous duchies, principalities and mini-kingsdoms — there were 1,700 of them in 1806 — came at the expense of their subjugation to Prussian hegemony under Otto von Bismarck. Neither he nor the Prussian kings he served have ever been quite forgiven that loss of independence, especially in the southern regions. This despite the fact that it was Bavaria's own "mad" King Ludwig II who virtually handed Prussia's Wilhelm I the unifying, imperial crown in exchange for more credits with which to build his dream castles.

But who can deny that it was the spirit of Prussia — geopolitically and militarily — as symbolized by the portrait of "Old Fritz" which hung on Hitler's office wall even in the bunker, that led to the new disuniting of Germany so trenchantly symbolized by the wall in Berlin.

Thus, Prussia's glory, though both West and East Germans seem to have sublimated the thought, was Germany's Götdämmerung and misery. In the early post-war years both seemed acutely aware of it. In the West — a Germany comprising Prussia's various victims and booty colonies — it was the founding fathers sought to create a new state based on the very democratic traditions Prussia had scorned. In the East — a Germany heir to the heartland and capital of Prussia — the founding rulers sought to purge the militarism and Bismarck's anti-socialism by creating "the first German workers' and peasants' state." Its physical foundations were the demolished and detonated old Junker estates and palaces.

Yet the more the two Germanys drifted apart, the more each sought solace and tradition in the symbols and values — good and bad — of the only Germany there had ever really been: Prussia's.

Curiously, it is in East Germany where the Prussian legacy is strongest and the Prussian spirit seems most propagated these days — be it in the form of that statue on Unter-den-Linden, the present reconstruction of the Berlin Cathedral, the uniform and goose step of the National People's Army, the glorification of such military thinkers as Scharnhorst and Clausewitz, or Prussia's "humanistic traditions" as expressed by the educational reformer Von Humboldt and his great writers.

### Circumspection

To be sure, amidst all the Prussian hubbub of this August, there have been voices of circumspection. One was that of Andreas von Schoeler, the youngest man ever — then 25 — to be elected to the West German Bundestag and now — at 33 — the Parliamentary Undersecretary in the Ministry of the Interior.

Calling for a more critical view of Prussia's history the other day, he said: "Right into the 20th century, Prussia regarded its citizens as subject vassals. Residues of this problematical and questionable view by and of the state continue to this day. The state demonstrates insufficient trust in its citizens."

Perhaps that is why, down here in Bavaria, the hearts and minds of the burghers are already focused on a "higher" event than the glorification of Prussia: Munich's Oktoberfest.

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## Demise Of Oil Weapon

By Hobart Rowen

WASHINGTON — At long last, OPEC, in bitter dismay without a price agreement at its meeting last week in Geneva, has had to confess what many observers here were reluctant to believe. There no longer is an oil "weapon" with which to club the Western consuming nations. Oil is no longer a scarce commodity. Price reductions and discounts over the next few weeks will underscore that reality.

In the past year and a half, the industrial world — stung by high prices — has reduced its use of oil by more than 5 million barrels a day from the early 1979 peak while moving expeditiously into other forms of energy. Even massive production cuts — the OPEC nations, except for the Saudis, slashed output 3.5 million barrels a day just between January and June of this year — haven't been able to stem the resultant price decline.

The slide in prices so far has been dramatic, not totally revealed in the official lists. Spot prices for oil broke in June and July from \$59.25 a barrel to less than \$32 a barrel. Before anyone weeps for OPEC, however, it should be remembered that even a \$30 price for oil is close to triple what it was in December, 1978, and that today's dollar is worth as much as 30 percent more than it bought in some local currencies at the end of 1978.

By the end of 1982, according to an analysis by Townsend-Green-Co. of New York, OPEC is likely to be supplying less than 26 million barrels a day to its customers in the world, well below the 30-31 million barrels a day it was selling at the peak of its joyride in the late 1970s, and even further below its capacity of 34 million barrels a day.

That could be a conservative appraisal. The big drop in consumption so far — 14 percent in the industrialized world since the 1979 peak — is mostly a delayed response to the 1973-74 oil price shock, not to the 1979-80 price rise. There could well be a further sharp decline in petroleum consumption in the next few years, as the second wave of price increases works its way through the system.

That's why OPEC can no longer call the shots. Youssef Ibrahim of the Wall Street Journal, one of the most talented reporters on OPEC affairs, wrote: "The producers couldn't agree on how far to retreat, and upon whom much of the blame for a price rollback must be heaped."

In the past year, Saudi Arabia followed a bold and clever strategy. The world's biggest producer, Saudi Arabia boosted its output (and its revenues), in an effort to force price moderation on the rest of the cartel, which has been soaking its customers as much as \$41 a barrel.

### Soak Up Surplus

After the OPEC conference ended, the Saudis told reporters what they had refused to confide to their fellow OPEC members at the session — they would trim production modestly.

But it won't be enough to soak up the surplus. Sheikh Ahmed Zaki Yamani, Saudi oil minister, made no bones of the fact that taking some amount of oil off the market is meant only to keep the \$32 Saudi price intact. He freely admitted that economics dictates a price no higher than \$28 a barrel.

The Saudis, as always, are pursuing their self-interest. But that self-interest has not always coincided with that of the United States, despite Sheikh Yamani's public relations claim that the Saudis "manufactured" the oil glut to help their "special" friend, the good old United States. This hype may have fooled a few newspapers and editors for a while, and softened some opponents of the AWACS airplane deal. But recent reporting and commentary seem — finally — to have understood the root element of the Saudi game. All the Saudis have been trying to do is force the other OPEC nations to cut their prices to the level the Saudis think will best sustain the saleability of the huge Saudi oil reserves.

With OPEC numbered by internal politicking, now is the time for the Western consuming nations to press their advantage. It is an ideal moment to schedule filling the Strategic Petroleum Reserve to capacity. The recently announced deal with Mexico for 110 million barrels negotiated by the Reagan administration is a sound step in that direction.

Just as important, as a high State Department official says privately, "No phony gratitude should be expressed to the Saudis." Instead, we ought actively to seek to diminish dependence on them and on all other Middle East oil exporters. The oil-importing nations can move into the catbird seat; they mustn't be any more bashful about taking charge in an era of oil surplus than OPEC did when there was a shortage.

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1980

# U.S. Envoy Protests Soviet Story on Pope

**ROME** — The Vatican, the Italian government, the American envoy to the Holy See and the Soviet Embassy here are entangled in a diplomatic dispute over the implications of an article in a Soviet magazine circulated in Italy.

The office of William Wilson, the U.S. envoy to the Vatican, said Tuesday that it had asked the Italian government to take appropriate action regarding the article which "implicates by innuendo" the U.S. government and its envoy in the May 13 attack on Pope John Paul II.

The article, written by Vladimir Katin for the Soviet feature agency Novosti, was printed in the June issue of U.S.S.R. Today, a magazine published by the Soviet Embassy here.

In the two-page article, Mr. Katin wrote that the ambush by Mehmet Ali Agca, the Turkish terrorist now serving a life sentence, "cannot be a lonely fanatic's doing but is a plot contrived by the far-right, neo-Fascist organizations."

Mr. Katin wrote that a private meeting between the pope and Mr. Wilson last March had been marked by disagreement on American foreign policy.

"The pope emphasized the fact that, in his opinion, peace cannot be guaranteed with the help of arms but only through negotiations," Mr. Katin wrote. "This opinion of the pope is diametrically opposed to the political stand taken by the White House."

"Moreover, John Paul II added

that the situation in El Salvador should be resolved in a peaceful manner, that is, through special negotiations," the article continued. "But in fact Washington is against this theory."

"Lastly, the pope explained to the American representative his point of view on the Middle East issue, which must, in his opinion, be resolved bearing in mind the Palestinians' interests. As is known, the United States has for decades ignored not only the interests of the Palestinians but actually the existence of the Palestinian people in exile."

Mr. Katin went on to say that Washington was not pleased by a meeting in the Vatican on March 13 between Cardinal Agostino Casaroli, the Vatican secretary of state, and Farouk Kaddoumi, diplomatic chief of the Palestine Liberation Organization, and a visit with Vatican officials by a leftist Salvadoran leader.

Moreover, he said, "the pope's stand on Jerusalem especially annoyed the far-rightist forces present in the government and Senate of the United States, where the Zionist lobby moves." The Vatican has publicly disapproved of Israel's annexation of Arab East Jerusalem and the declaration of the city as Israel's "united and eternal capital."

The article also said American and Israeli leaders were upset when the Vatican did not support the former Greek Catholic archbishop of Jerusalem, Hilarion Capucci, from returning to the Middle East. Archbishop Capucci was convicted of smuggling guns from Lebanon to Israel in 1975 and spent two years in an Israeli prison. An appeal from Pope Paul VI won his release.

Archbishop Capucci was instrumental in arranging the return of the bodies of eight U.S. airmen killed in the mission that was to have rescued the American hostages in Tehran last year, and he accompanied the bodies out of Tehran.

Mr. Katin ended his article by writing, "All these things put together represent the unmistakable political background against which the episode of the assassination attempt on the head of the Catholic Church stands out."

The Soviet press attaches said Mr. Katin had written the article as a political observer for the Novosti agency. He said the article did not reflect the view of the Soviet government.



**PAPAL PRESENCE** — Pope John Paul II, 24 from left, standing in the garden of his villa at Castel Gandolfo, where he attended the wedding Thursday of an Irish couple, Gerard Buckley and Mona Steehy. The marriage ceremony was officiated by the Vatican secretary of state, Cardinal Agostino Casaroli, standing at the pope's right.

# English-Only Work Policy Angers Hispanics in Texas

**CORPUS CHRISTI, Tex.** — In south Texas, where even the billboards can speak Spanish, several oil refiners have imposed an English-only policy and have set off a dispute that may end up in the courts.

More than half the 230,000 people in Corpus Christi city are Mexican-American, most of them bilingual. But the oil companies have required, for what several spokesmen called "safety reasons" and "better communication," that only English be spoken on the job.

A storm has burst from Hispanic organizations.

Tony Bonilla, a Corpus Christi lawyer and president of the League of United Latin American Citizens, is "offended," Judy Sanders of the Mexican-American Legal Defense Fund in San Antonio is studying the policies to see if they can be challenged in court.

By the middle of last week it was found that Champlin, a Union Pacific subsidiary, was not the only company in Corpus Christi with an English-only policy. Others are Celanese, Coastal States Petroleum, Du Pont and Southwestern Refining.

At Southwestern Refining, where the policy was posted July 30, speaking Spanish twice could cost an employee a three-day suspension. The third time it could mean discharge.

Southwestern executives said their policy was a result of a severe oil spill in "an area industry" caused, they said, because English-speaking workers did not understand Spanish.

By law, oil spills must be reported to the Environmental Protection Agency, the Coast Guard, the Texas Railroad Commission or the state's Department of Water Resources. These organizations, asked about any oil spill caused by poor communication between workers, said they had not heard of such a thing.

Charles A. Steen, the Southwestern vice president who wrote the English-only memorandum, said a friend at another company had told him of the spill. Mr. Steen said he could not identify either the friend or the company.

# Roger N. Baldwin, 97, a Founder Of U.S. Civil Liberties Unit, Dies

**NEW YORK** — Roger N. Baldwin, 97, who founded the American Civil Liberties Union in 1920 and crusaded for the causes of freedom at home and abroad, has died of heart failure in a hospital in Ridgewood, N.J.

During a brief stay in the hospital just before his birthday last Jan. 21, President Jimmy Carter awarded him the Medal of Freedom, the nation's highest civilian honor. At home later, Mr. Baldwin voiced his enduring philosophy: "Never yield your courage — your courage to live, your courage to fight, to resist, to develop your own lives, to be free. I'm talking about resistance to wrong and fighting oppression."

An amiable Boston aristocrat, Roger Nash Baldwin, who died Wednesday, was for decades the country's unofficial agitator for, and defender of, its civil liberties. With patrician dispassion, he battled ceaselessly for the concept that the guarantees of the Constitution and the Bill of Rights apply equally to all.

Continued As Adviser

He retired in 1950 as the ACLU's executive director, but was chairman of its national committee from 1950 to 1955 and served as its international affairs adviser until his death.

Mr. Baldwin liked to describe himself as a reformer, and although he tried hard not to be sectarian, he inevitably took on the coloration of the people and the civil-liberties cases he defended. Since the most in need of constitutional protection were often leftists, especially in the 1920s and 1930s, he was sometimes regarded as a leftist himself.

Over the years, though, Mr. Baldwin and the ACLU defended in the courts persons of all political hues. "I have never departed far from the general philosophy represented in libertarian literature. That is, in the goal of a society with a minimum of compulsion, a maximum of individual freedom and of voluntary association, and the abolition of exploitation and poverty."

He was born Jan. 21, 1884, in Wellesley, Mass., a Boston suburb. His father was a shoe manufacturer.

He earned both a bachelor's and master's degree from Harvard, traveled in Europe and became a sociology instructor in 1906 at Washington University in St. Louis. He was named chief probation officer of the Juvenile Court and achieved a national reputation in probation, social work and civic reform.

Against Militarism

When the United States entered World War I in 1917, he gave up his St. Louis job to operate the Civil Liberties Bureau of the American Union Against Militarism, which was reorganized in 1920 as the American Civil Liberties Union.

The chief work of the earlier bureau was in defending draft resisters and conscientious objectors. In 1918, Mr. Baldwin was sentenced to a year in jail for refusing

to be drafted. In a speech to the court, he said: "The compelling motive for refusing to comply with the draft act is my uncompromising opposition to the principle of conscription of life by the state for any purpose whatever, in time of war or peace."

Under the threat of Nazi Germany, he modified his views of the draft in World War II and was among those ACLU members who opposed organizational support in the courts for draft resistance in the Vietnam conflict.

When Mr. Baldwin was released from prison in 1919, he spent a year as a laborer, roaming the Middle West. He came to New York in 1920 to found the ACLU with Albert DeSilver and Walter

Nelles, both conservative lawyers with a passion for the legal rights of the underdog.

Under Mr. Baldwin's direction and with the assistance of volunteer lawyers, the ACLU helped abolish the infamous Pennsylvania coal and iron police; defended John T. Scopes in the famous Tennessee "Monkey Trial" of 1925, in which the case was lost but the cause won; took part in the Sacco-Vanzetti case; was instrumental in lifting the barriers to James Joyce's "Ulysses"; achieved free-press rights for the Jehovah's Witnesses; defended free speech for Henry Ford, the Ku Klux Klan and the German-American Bund.

Explaining the variety of his "clients," Mr. Baldwin said, "I always felt from the beginning that you had to defend people you dislike and feared as well as those you admired."

Lee Hays

**NEW YORK (NYT)** — Lee Hays, 67, who wrote "If I Had a Hammer" and "Kisses Sweeter Than Wine" and sang with the

Weavers, the quartet that started the folk music boom of the 1950s, died Wednesday of a heart attack at a hospital in Tarrytown, N.Y.

Mr. Hays founded the Weavers in 1949 with Pete Seeger, Ronnie Gilbert and Fred Hellerman. The group broke up in 1952 when it was unable to get jobs after the Red Channels, a publication that named persons that it said were subversives, picked Mr. Seeger as a target and the Weavers were blacklisted. Three years later they held a reunion that was such a hit that the group continued until 1963.

# UN Press Subsidy Project Appears in Need of Funds

**UNITED NATIONS, N.Y.** — The World Newspaper Supplement, the quarterly for which the United Nations gave subsidies to 15 newspapers, appears to be dying for lack of money, according to the UN official who administers funds for the project.

"I'm a real pessimist," said Reginald D. Bruce, of the UN Trust Fund. "If I don't have the cash in hand, I don't see a future." His fund, which channeled about \$500,000 in cash and services to papers printing the supplement, is down to \$5,000.

The supplement included articles largely reflecting UN views on aid to the Third World. The copy is prepared by the participating newspapers, and UN information agents. The United States has criticized the arrangement as "illegitimate" but, to avoid offending allies, recently agreed that the supplement should continue if it found the money.

According to Mr. Bruce, futile approaches have been made to American and West German foundations, the European Economic Commission and the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries. Some UN specialized agencies have made small contributions in the past, but they are unlikely to give now in view of Washington's opposition to subsidies for newspapers.

# Bolivia Freezes Government Pay

**LA PAZ** — Bolivia's junta has announced an immediate freeze on the pay of civil servants, the first of a series of austerity measures it plans to take to curb public spending.

Gen. Waldo Bernal Pereira, the air force commander and a member of the three-man junta, said that the measures would be aimed at reactivating the country's economy. He did not say what the other measures would be.

The junta came to power earlier this month after a military rebellion ousted the president, Gen. Luis Garcia Meza, whose government had been attacked at home and abroad as corrupt.

# 100,000 Said to Be Enslaved in Mauritania

**UNITED NATIONS, N.Y.** — Probably the world's largest slave population, as many as 100,000, are laboring in Mauritania, according to a report under study by the United Nations Human Rights Commission.

The document, based on an inquiry by the Anti-Slavery Society of London, charged that Mauritanian government officials themselves hold slaves and have done nothing to enforce decrees prohibiting the practice.

The slaveholders are the Moors, the study said. Their victims are blacks who came from the country's southwest region near Senegal. Theo C. van Boven, chairman of the United Nations Human Rights Commission in Geneva, pointed out that slavery in Mauritania is a matter of tradition and social custom that cannot be done away with overnight.

In New York, a spokesman for Mauritania at the United Nations who declined to permit use of his name said, "It has never been accepted. It is against the law and we are fighting it." Last fall, however, Dahane Ould Ahmed Mahmoud, who is the minister of foreign affairs and cooperation, said slavery "still exists in our country ... [and] it will take a long process before we are finally rid of this hateful practice."

The report of the London society is believed to provide the first estimate of the number of Mauritanian slaves. Slavery on a smaller scale is thought to exist in Mali and in Niger. Some slaves have also been reported in Saudi Arabia.

Mauritania's ruling Moors are descendants of Arabs and nomadic Berbers. The enslaved blacks tend camels and goats, work in fields, salt and iron mines and perform household chores in town villas, according to John Mercer, an expert on the western Sahara. He made the study for the society during a trip to Mauritania last October and November.

"I saw slaves working in gardens and vegetable plots around the capital of Nouakchott while their Moorish masters sat under trees, sipping mint tea," Mr. Mercer said. He said there are no slave markets, but men, women and children are bought and sold clandestinely, traded from one master to another.

The study said that women, used as concubines and mothers of slaves as well as laborers, are worth twice as much as men since under Mauritanian custom the children of a slave mother belong to her master.

Before Mauritania became inde-

pendent in 1960, France officially abolished slavery. This was repeated in the new Mauritanian constitution, which declares that "all men are born free and are equal before the law."

According to the society, nothing has been done by the government to implement the law. Indeed, "the upper and middle officials of the government, the judiciary, the police and the rest of the

civil service mostly have slaves," the study said.

The Anti-Slavery Society estimated that in addition to the slaves, Mauritania has about 300,000 people, mostly black, who are former slaves or who are in feudal servitude. The latter are bound to the land they till and share a meager portion of any harvest. The entire group is subject to discrimination, the report said.

Our experts will be visiting the following cities to examine items for inclusion in these sales

**Amsterdam**  
Jewels  
Monday 7th September

**Brussels**  
European Silver, Russian Works of Art, Objects of Vertu and Miniatures  
Tuesday 8th and Wednesday 9th September  
Carpets  
Monday 7th and Tuesday 8th September  
Jewels  
Thursday 10th and Friday 11th September  
Clocks and Watches  
Tuesday 8th and Wednesday 9th September

**Copenhagen (Kong Frederik)**  
European Silver  
Monday 31st August

**Frankfurt/M.**  
European Silver, Russian Works of Art, Objects of Vertu and Miniatures  
Friday 4th September  
Carpets  
Friday 11th September  
Jewels  
Thursday 10th September

**Geneva**  
European Silver, Russian Works of Art, Objects of Vertu and Miniatures  
Wednesday 16th September  
Carpets  
Thursday 3rd and Friday 4th September

**The Hague**  
Jewels  
Tuesday 8th September

**Hamburg**  
European Silver, Russian Works of Art, Objects of Vertu and Miniatures  
Monday 7th September  
Carpets  
Thursday 10th September  
Jewels  
Wednesday 9th September

**Lausanne (Palace Hotel)**  
Jewels  
Thursday 10th September

**Monte Carlo**  
European Silver, Russian Works of Art, Objects of Vertu and Miniatures  
Monday 14th and Tuesday 15th September

**Munich**  
Jewels  
Tuesday 8th and Wednesday 9th September  
European Silver, Russian Works of Art, Objects of Vertu and Miniatures  
Monday 7th September  
Carpets  
Wednesday 9th September  
Jewels  
Friday 11th September

**Paris**  
European Silver, Russian Works of Art, Objects of Vertu and Miniatures  
Thursday 10th and Friday 11th September  
Carpets  
Tuesday 1st September  
Jewels  
Monday 14th to Friday 18th September

**Stockholm**  
European Silver  
Tuesday 1st and Wednesday 2nd September

**Vienna (Hotel Palais Schwarzenberg)**  
Jewels  
Monday 14th September

**Zurich**  
European Silver, Russian Works of Art, Objects of Vertu and Miniatures  
Friday 18th September  
Carpets  
Wednesday 2nd September

## Entries for the sales of Fine Jewels, European Silver, Russian Works of Art, Objects of Vertu and Miniatures in Geneva, November 1981

A miniature of a young man by Jean Antoine LeClerc, 1700 and dated 1701, see inventory, from the Bishop's Collection, sold in Geneva on 6th May, 1981, for SF.20,000

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## Strawberry Fields Forever

In Memory of John Lennon, New York City has designated a beautiful triangular island in Central Park to be known as Strawberry Fields. It happens to be where John and I took our last walk together. John would have been very proud that this was given to him, an island named after his song, rather than a statue or a monument.

My initial thought was to acquire some English and Japanese plants and give them to the park commission to be planted in Strawberry Fields. But somehow that idea was not quite in the spirit of things. Then I remembered what John and I did when we first met over ten years ago. We planted an acorn in England as a symbol of our love. We then sent acorns to all the heads of state around the world, inviting them to do the same. Many responded saying that they enjoyed the experience.

So in the name of John and Yoko, and spirit of love and sharing, I would like to once again invite all countries of the world, this time to offer plants, rocks and/or stones of their nations for Strawberry Fields. The plants will eventually be forests, the rocks will be a resting place for traveling souls, the bricks will pave the lane John and I used to walk on and the circle where we used to sit and talk for hours. It will be nice to have the whole world in one place, one field, living and growing together in harmony. This will be the nicest tribute we could give to John. The acorn we planted a decade ago is now a tree. I would like to obtain a twig from it to be transplanted on the island. Maybe we could add a moonstone or a pebble from Mars, so as not to shut out the universe. The invitation is open!

Copies of this note will be sent to Mayor Koch, who has been a major inspiration behind the designation of Strawberry Fields, and to the heads of state throughout the world. Let me take you to Strawberry Fields.

Love,  
  
Yoko Ono  
New York City  
19 August 1981

It is requested that all offers of plant material, rocks and stones be presented first in writing, accompanied by a color photograph and mailed to:

### Strawberry Fields c/o Studio One

1 West 72 Street New York City, NY 10023

Art Japanese Prints Winning Wider Showing at Home

By Christine Chapman International Herald Tribune TOKYO — The Japanese are emulating the admiration of Europe and the United States for their own art of ukiyo-e...

quarters," as the Japanese call them, provided relief from a repressive society. The pleasures were intellectual as well as sensual...

For about 200 years there was a prodigious outpouring of ukiyo-e. Each print was the product of four different people: the painter or designer of the print, the engraver or woodcutter, the printer, and the publisher...

The newest and perhaps the most pleasant gallery in which to see the prints is the Ota Memorial Museum in the fashionable Hibiya district of Tokyo. It opened in January, 1980, with a collection of 12,000 prints...

"To exhibit ukiyo-e we use one-fifth the strength of light used in Western museums because the colors are so delicate," Fumio Takamasa, secretary-general of the museum...

Up to the Utamaro era of the mid-18th century, the prints were made from vegetable dyes, causing the delicacy. It is more important to preserve the ukiyo-e than to show them...

There is a new show each month and in a year about 1,000 prints are exhibited. The Ota also possesses 500 original drawings, hand-paintings, not the block cuts, but the forerunners of the genre.

According to Takamasa, the most popular exhibits feature the work of Utagawa Hiroshige, Hokusai, and Hiroshige. Utagawa introduced okubi-e, or large-head pictures. These prints of sensuous women eliminate setting

and concentrate on line and composition. Sharaku, who may have been a Noh actor, created 140 portraits of Kabuki actors whose contorted expressions reflect the exaggerated style of Kabuki. Hokusai, famous for landscapes and scenes of daily life, published "Thirty-Six Views of Mount Fuji," in 1829...

His work appealed to the French because of the abstract drawing and unusual color pattern. But, to the Japanese it is Hiroshige who is most expressive of the variety of Japan's natural beauty. His most famous set of prints, done in 1832, is "Fifty-three Stages of the Tokaido Road."

The Riccar museum, whose exhibitions also change monthly, occupy one floor of the Riccar Building near the Ginza. The museum opened in 1973 with the late Shiji Hirakawa's collection of 5,000 prints brought from dealers in Japan and abroad. Unlike Ota, the late Hirakawa, chairman of the board of Riccar Sewing Machine Co., also collected shunga.

But "the law is severe and the outlook for exhibiting shunga is not very hopeful," Mitsunobu Sato, vice director of the Riccar, said. "It's a pity because the art is good."

Museum's Duty Sato considers it a duty to exhibit the less famous ukiyo-e artists. "It's easy to become popular if we show Hokusai, but we must let the people know about the unfamiliar artists. Buncho, Kunisada, Yoshitane, Oda, Kuniyoshi, and they are like a textbook lesson in history of academic value."

When the Japan Ukiyo-e Museum in Matsumoto City is completed this fall, the museum will house the largest collection of ukiyo-e in the world: 100,000 prints acquired over the past 200 years by the Sakai family, a wealthy merchant clan.

The Tokyo National Museum in Ueno Park exhibits the 15,000-print collection of the Matsukata family, which gave it to the government as payment in a bankruptcy case.

NYSE Nationwide Trading Closing Prices Aug. 27

Table with multiple columns: 12 Month High, 12 Month Low, Div., S, Yld., P/E, etc. Lists various stocks and their closing prices for August 27, 1981.

Personalities Pierre Prévost and the Golden Days of Surrealism

By Glenn Myrant International Herald Tribune PARIS — "L'Age d'Or," Luis Buñuel's 1930 Surrealist masterpiece recently re-released in Paris, still has the punch that made it a landmark in the history of cinema...

unique perspective of not only seeing what went on in the wings and on the stage, but the audience's reaction as well. From those evenings I began to learn that there was more to a show than what one saw on stage.

"My love for cinema began during World War I. For a couple of years, Jacques and I would spend the day at the Mille Colonnes Cinema — on the Rue de la Gaîté, when that street lived up to its name — watching Chaplin and Sennett films, and later, Buster Keaton. We also loved the Feuillade serials of "Vampire" and "Fantomas." Our interest in Surrealism was a natural extension of burlesque theater and now-classic silent films.

"It was at 54 Rue du Château in 1925 that our band of friends, which included Marcel Duhamel and Yves Tanguy, set up headquarters. Soon André Breton, Louis Aragon, Raymond Queneau, Man Ray, André Masson, Max Ernst and others began frequenting our little club, which became a kind of Surrealist gathering place.

Prévost also worked for several years as a projectionist. "I learned about editing and direction from projecting other people's films. "Then there was the Groupe Octobre. It was a sort of proletarian theater group. Our goal was to react to daily events. For example, as



Pierre Prévost in 1932, now.

soon as we heard word of a strike, Jacques would write a talking chorus based on the event. We never handed out a program with the actors' names; no explanations were given. It was performed in the most complete anonymity. That was what the performances their charm, intensity and utility."

Surrounded by his friends from Groupe Octobre, Prévost directed his first feature, "L'Affaire est dans le sac," in 1932. Based on a script by his brother Jacques, the movie is a humorous tale in which three French men plan to kidnap the son of an American millionaire. By mistake, they grab the millionaire himself.

"The Pathé company made 40 or 50 prints of the film before the firm's president had seen it. For some odd reason, he thought that a man imitating a rooster — in the film, was a conscious attempt by Jacques and I to poke fun at him and the company. Two months after the film was finished, all the copies were destroyed! The negative survived and prints are available today.

Pierre Prévost made two more features, "Adieu Léonard" (1943) and "Voyage-Surprise" (1946), and several short films. His first, "Paris la Belle," was a lovingly irreverent look at the city filmed in 1928. When Henri Langlois of the Cinéma-thèque Française unearthed a copy 31 years later, Prévost shot 1959 footage to be shown in the result, recently shown as part of the Paris-Paris exhibition at the Pompidou Center, earned a special jury prize at the 13th Cannes Film Festival. During the

1960s, Prévost made over more than films for television, including a six-hour documentary about his brother, called "Mon Frère Jacques."

Whereas Jacques, in the later years of his life, turned away from the cinema to devote himself to writing and drawing, Pierre has remained an avid film enthusiast.

"Three things have counted a lot for me in life: Surrealism, cinema and friendship," Prévost reflected. "Surrealism is everywhere. Naturally it is in cinema and often, even in the worst film, it will appear suddenly during a sequence and for a moment surpass all the rest."

Contemporary viewers may be no less confused by the end of "L'Age d'Or" than were audiences upon its release. What does the closing segment, in which the survivors of a lengthy debauch emerge from a secluded castle, mean? "It doesn't signify anything," laughs Prévost. "It means what you imagine it to mean. Like a painting, it simply is."

Peking Opera Slated To Tour Yugoslavia

The Associated Press BELGRADE — The Peking Opera will visit Yugoslavia next month for the first time in 26 years, prior to a tour of Western Europe, the Tanjug news agency reported.

The opera will perform in seven Yugoslav cities and will open the international BITEF theater festival in Belgrade on Sept. 15.

Music Enescu: A Bit of Homage

By Andrew Clark International Herald Tribune LUCERNE, Switzerland — The centenary of the birth of the Romanian composer George Enescu has been largely passed over this year in favor of that of the Hungarian contemporary, Béla Bartók, but the Lucerne Festival has been trying to redress the balance.

Until he died in 1955, Enescu's composition fell in the shadow of his talents as a performing musician. He was a violin virtuoso and became a respectable conductor. The success and devotion of his pupils — Yehudi Menuhin and Arthur Grumiaux among them — are testimony to his teaching.

The performances of his own music at Lucerne confirm him as a late Romantic, a characteristic that was out of fashion even in his own lifetime. But Rudolf Baumgartner's expanded version of the early Octet, played by the Lucerne Festival Strings, demonstrates the dangers of making such quick judgments. The filling out of the violin parts and the addition of a double bass highlight the music's appealing lyricism.

The other thread to Enescu's music is its roots in Romanian folklore. Premiered in Paris in 1936, "Oedipe" uses a libretto by the Swiss poet Edmond Fleg, based on the Oedipus tragedy, voicing Enescu's ideal of the man who rides the storms of fate by his own wisdom and goodness.

Tuesday's performance here was only a half-staged concert version in the Kunsthaus, whose concert hall is so limited in space and acoustics that even when given by Romanian forces the performance was bound to be an unhappy compromise. The real drama came through only in scenes of striking musical impact — the oboe melodies and rich choral harmonies evoking rural peace, the great climaxes at the end of Acts II and III suggestive of power and destiny. The static nature of the production made heavy demands on the soloists, and many of their gestures, and even some of their singing, had a lifeless quality.

Despite these limitations, the performance made a strong impression, helped by the excellence of the Romanian National Philharmonic Chorus and the characterization of Atila Kovacs in the title role.

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Flash... Paris Bourse Aug. 27, 1981. Table with columns: COMPANY, INDUSTRY, 1980-81 HIGH-LOW, CLOSING PRICE, HIGH-LOW TWO WEEKS, P/E, YIELD (%), EARNINGS PER SHARE, SHARES OUTSTANDING. Lists companies like BOUYGUES, CREDIT COM. DE FRANCE, ELF-AQUITAINE, EURAFRANCE, MATRA, OREAL (L).

BUSINESS NEWS BRIEFS Chinese Say Deng's Economic Readjustment Plan May Take Until 1990

Indian Firm, Peugeot to Build Diesels

NEW DELHI — The Indian government has given its approval for domestic jeep manufacturer Mahindra & Mahindra to collaborate with Peugeot of France to manufacture diesel engines for jeeps...

W. German Carmakers Predict Uptrend

FRANKFURT — The rising trend in West German auto output since the start of the year should continue in the second half, Horst Backmann, president of the car industry association, VDA, said Thursday.

Philippine Offshore Oil Field Operating

MANILA — The Cadlao oil field off Palawan Island in the Western Philippines has begun commercial production at a rate of 2,000 barrels a day, officials said Thursday.

AEG-Telefunken Still Optimistic About '81

FRANKFURT — AEG-Telefunken said Thursday that its goal of improved profits for 1981 is still realistic, despite the economic decline.

French Policy Seen Hurting Foreign Ties

By Jack Aboaf AP-Dow Jones PARIS — The relatively liberal regulations that have long governed French overseas investments are likely to suffer a serious setback under the Socialist administration of President Francois Mitterrand.

Saudis Seen Maintaining High Output

BAHRAIN — Saudi Arabia, the world's largest oil exporter, is more likely to raise rather than lower output later this year than a planned September level of 9 million barrels per day, the Middle East Economic Survey says in its current issue.

Western oil companies say they believe the Saudis are anxious to have the current world oil glut push down or at least stabilize the world average oil price and will not want a tight oil market to develop.

Japanese Current Account Records Smaller Surplus

TOKYO — Japan's current-account surplus declined in July to \$871 million from June's \$1.31 billion surplus, the Finance Ministry reported Wednesday.

The current account was still in better shape than a year earlier, when it recorded a \$951 million deficit. Separately, the Ministry for International Trade and Industry reported that industrial production rose 0.5 percent in July after a 2-percent rise in June.

The balance-of-payments deficit narrowed to \$781 million from a \$954 million June deficit. In July 1980, Japan had \$322-million surplus on the balance of payments.

Pan Am Names Executive Of Air Florida as New Chief

By Michael Quint Los Angeles Times Service NEW YORK — Pan American World Airways, the aviation pioneer that has fallen on hard times, has named Edward Acker as its new chairman and chief executive officer.

Pan Am has selected Edward Acker to succeed William Sealwell, effective Sept. 1. Mr. Acker, 52 years old, regards himself as one of the most astute executives in the airline business.

French Policy Seen Hurting Foreign Ties

After conferring with industry ministry officials, the unions said the government had promised to study the tripartite agreement between Thomson-CSF, Teac and IBM of the United States for the development and production of video disks.

W. German Cost of Living

WIESBADEN, West Germany — West Germany's cost-of-living index rose 0.3 percent in August, the government said.

COMPANY REPORTS

Revenue and profits, in millions, are in local currencies unless otherwise indicated.

Table with 2 columns: Company Name, 1981, 1980. Includes Massey-Ferguson, Netherlands Koninklijke Nedlloyd Groep.

Table with 2 columns: Company Name, 1981, 1980. Includes United States Consolidated Foods, West Germany Bayer Group.

CURRENCY RATES

Interbank exchange rates for Aug. 27, 1981, excluding bank service charges.

Table with 4 columns: City, Currency, U.S. \$, U.S. \$/100. Lists Amsterdam, Frankfurt, London, New York, Zurich, etc.

Dollar Values

Table with 4 columns: Country, Currency, U.S. \$, U.S. \$/100. Lists Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, etc.

If living standards fail to rise as a result of prolonged austerity under the program, popular impatience may grow, and the leadership could face a crisis of confidence.

The government faces several difficult tests this year, and its ability to manage the economy and stick to its development strategy is the underlying issue.

The first problem is balancing the national government's budget after three years of major deficits. Despite big reductions in expenditures, including cuts in military spending, the outlook is uncertain.

Prices on NYSE in Broad Decline

NEW YORK — Prices on the New York Stock Exchange declined broadly Thursday amid investor concerns about high interest rates and the economy.

The Dow Jones industrial average, which lost 2.57 points Wednesday to reach a 13-month low, was off 10.18 points to close at 899.08.

Declines led advances, 986-374, among the 1,889 issues traded on the New York exchange.

The NYSE volume was 43.90 million shares, compared with 39.98 million traded Wednesday.

Prices were mixed in moderate trading of American Stock Exchange issues.

Analysts said the investment community generally was concerned about the fact that interest rates have remained at extremely high levels, with little likelihood they will drop significantly in the near future.

Wall Street has been worried since the government reported earlier this week that consumer prices rose 1.2 percent in July, the largest rise in more than a year.

That increase was much larger than experts had anticipated and indicated the Federal Reserve will have to maintain a tight credit policy in order to fight inflation.

Traders were encouraged that Marine Midland Bank, Bankers Trust and Continental Illinois cut their broker loan rates to 18 percent from 19 percent.

In addition, Manufacturers Hanover Trust said it lowered its broker loan rate to 19 percent from 19 1/2 percent.

Chemical Bank and Chase Manhattan Bank said their rates were unchanged at 19 percent.

Banking sources said they believed Irving Trust, which does not release its broker loan rate, also lowered its rate to 18 percent.

On the NYSE floor, Pan American World Airways, which rose 1/2-point Wednesday, was active in trading that included a block of 260,000 shares at 3 1/2.

Edward Acker, who built Air Florida into a major carrier in three years, has been named chairman and chief executive of Pan Am.

Dresser Industries was lower following a block of 150,000 shares at 4 1/4.

In corporate news, Seagram said Thursday it had received certificates for more than 200,000 additional Conoco shares.

The company said this reduces the number of shares covered by unfulfilled guarantees of delivery to fewer than 180,000.

Seagram said it has now acquired 27,885,917 Conoco shares. All of the stock has been tendered to Du Pont, and Seagram will receive 47,406,058 Du Pont shares — about 20 percent of the company — in the exchange.

In London, the dollar closed narrowly mixed, after falling back from afternoon highs on news of the cut in broker loan rates.

The dollar closed at 2.4760 Deutsche marks, compared with 2.4700 DM, and at 2.1460 Swiss francs after closing Wednesday at 2.1485.

The British pound finished at \$1.8412, little changed from its close Wednesday of \$1.8430.

U.S. Trade Gap Narrowed Sharply in July

WASHINGTON — The U.S. trade deficit narrowed to a seasonally adjusted \$1.46 billion in July from \$3.12 billion in June, the Commerce Department said Thursday.

It was the smallest deficit since March's \$451.4 million.

July imports fell 9.9 percent while exports fell 3 percent. The department said imports totaled \$20.72 billion in July, while exports amounted to \$19.26 billion.

During the first seven months of this year the deficit totaled \$20.53 billion compared to \$25.68 billion in the same period of 1980.

However, the department still expects the 1981 deficit to be "several billion dollars" higher than the \$36.4 billion deficit recorded in all of 1980.

A sharp drop in petroleum imports accounted for most of the overall decline.

Petroleum imports fell 19.2 percent to 157.1 million barrels from 194.3 million barrels in June, and the dollar value of petroleum imports fell 22.7 percent to \$5.55 billion from \$7.19 billion.

The quantity of oil imported at \$5.07 million barrels per day was the lowest since the oil embargo and compared with 6.48 million barrels per day in June.

The price per barrel fell to \$33.36 in July from \$37 in June.

Exports of agricultural commodities fell 6.1 percent to \$3.14 billion in July and exports of man-

ufactured goods fell 3.9 percent to \$13.03 billion.

Most of the decline in U.S. exports was accounted for by a \$595.4-million drop in aircraft exports to \$871.1 million.

The U.S. deficit with OPEC fell sharply to \$1.44 billion from \$2.77 billion.

The deficit with Japan rose to \$1.36 billion from \$1.27 billion in June.

The surplus with Western Europe stood at \$1.01 billion in July compared to \$1 billion in June.

Exports of non-monetary gold fell 13.6 percent to \$411.1 million while imports of non-monetary gold fell 30.1 percent to \$139.7 million.

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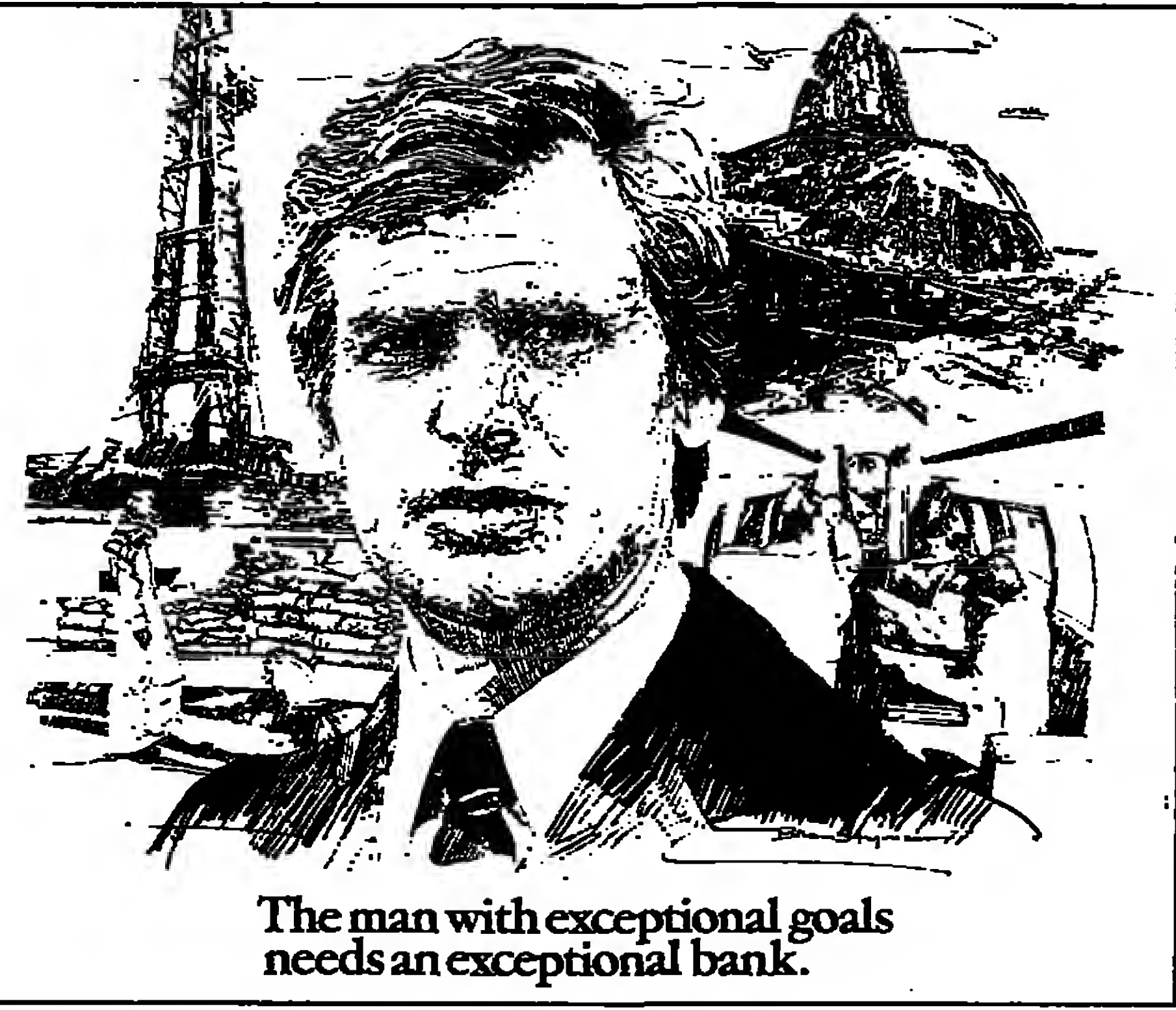
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As TDB has grown, it has maintained the tradition of personal service that is one of its major strengths. Experienced account officers coordinate the bank's worldwide activities to serve individual clients effectively, wherever they do business.







NYSE Nationwide Trading Closing Prices Aug. 27

Table of NYSE Nationwide Trading Closing Prices for August 27, 1981. Includes columns for stock symbols, prices, and changes. Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

Rates Raise Price Tag on Any U.S. Recovery

By Clyde H. Farnsworth
New York Times Service
WASHINGTON Thick clouds of high interest rates are lowering over an already boggy economy as the United States embarks on perhaps the most innovative, and certainly one of the most controversial, economic programs since the New Deal.

NEWS ANALYSIS

the construction and auto industries, debilitated small business, posed a threat to solvency of thrift institutions and caused what is already this year a 50-percent increase in bankruptcies over last year.

Discipline Required

It is that competition, combined with the refusal of the Federal Reserve to finance the deficit by printing more money to chase after fewer goods, that keeps interest rates at record levels.

Philips Pushing to Boost Video Tape Share

By Peter Millership

EINDHOVEN, Netherlands — Philips, the Dutch electronics giant, lived up to its "simple years ahead" advertising slogan when it launched the world's first video cassette recorder in 1972, but since then the going has been tough.

Wayward Affiliate

Philips has realized that if it is to put together a global strategy to compete with other world electronics giants, it must bring its wayward affiliate North American Philips Corp. to heel, electronics industry analysts said.

Non Banks

Since January, the government has succeeded in withdrawing about 40 percent of the additional currency through increased sales or consumer goods and slightly higher interest rates to attract greater savings.

Japanese Develop Machine to Hear And Print Words

TOKYO — Nippon Electric, a leading Japanese computer company, said Thursday it has developed a machine that can "hear" Japanese words and then print them.

Selected Over-the-Counter

Table of Selected Over-the-Counter Closing Prices for August 27, 1981. Lists various securities and their market prices.

Floating Rate Notes

Table of Floating Rate Notes Closing Prices for August 27, 1981. Lists various floating rate securities and their market prices.

Toronto Stocks

Table of Toronto Stocks Closing Prices for August 26, 1981. Lists various Canadian stocks and their market prices.

Montreal Stocks

Table of Montreal Stocks Closing Prices for August 26, 1981. Lists various Canadian stocks and their market prices.

Canadian Indexes

Table of Canadian Indexes for August 27, 1981. Shows various market indices and their values.

European Gold Markets

Table of European Gold Markets for August 27, 1981. Lists gold prices in various European locations.

Gold Options (prices in \$/oz.)

Table of Gold Options for August 27, 1981. Lists various gold option contracts and their prices.

European Options Exchange

Table of European Options Exchange for August 27, 1981. Lists various European option contracts and their prices.

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BEAT INFLATION GUARANTEED

Advertisement for MITSUI & CO., LTD. (CDR) offering various interest rates for deposits. Includes rates for Dollar, Peseta, Dollar (U.S.), Sterling, Franc, Mark, and Franc (Swiss). Also mentions a net return and deposit terms.

Advertisement for CSR (Consolidated Systems Resources) featuring the slogan 'STRONG GROWTH IN PROFIT FOR CSR'. Includes highlights from the 1981 Annual Report and a summary of operating divisions.

Chinese Economic Changes May Take Decade to Finish

Chinese economic changes may take a decade to finish, according to a report by the World Bank. The report notes that while China has made significant progress in reforming its economy, the process is still in its early stages.

THE FUTURE

Priority is being given to expanding existing operations and to bringing into production several major resource projects already identified. Good progress has been made on new projects, including the Tomago aluminium smelter in NSW.

CSR logo and contact information: CSR Limited, 1 O'Connell Street, Sydney Australia. Exchange rate \$A1 = \$US1.1660.

NYSE Nationwide Trading Closing Prices Aug. 27

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

Table with columns for 12 Month Stock, High, Low, Div., % Chg., P/E, and various stock symbols like 12 Month Stock, High, Low, Div., % Chg., P/E, etc.

AMEX Nationwide Trading Closing Prices Aug. 27

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

Table with columns for 12 Month Stock, High, Low, Div., % Chg., P/E, and various stock symbols like 12 Month Stock, High, Low, Div., % Chg., P/E, etc.

INTERNATIONAL REAL ESTATE

IRELAND Phoenix Park Racecourse. This is one of Ireland's best known racecourses. Established c 1902 and located in a superb setting beside the Phoenix Park, only 3/4 miles north-west of the city centre and 7 miles from Dublin Airport.

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AMEX Nationwide Trading Closing Prices Aug. 27

Table of AMEX Nationwide Trading Closing Prices for August 27, 1981. Includes columns for stock symbols, prices, and changes.

U.S. COMMODITY PRICES. Chicago Futures, New York Futures, London Metals Market, International Monetary Market, Paris Commodity, and Futures Dow Jones. Includes various commodity prices and market indices.

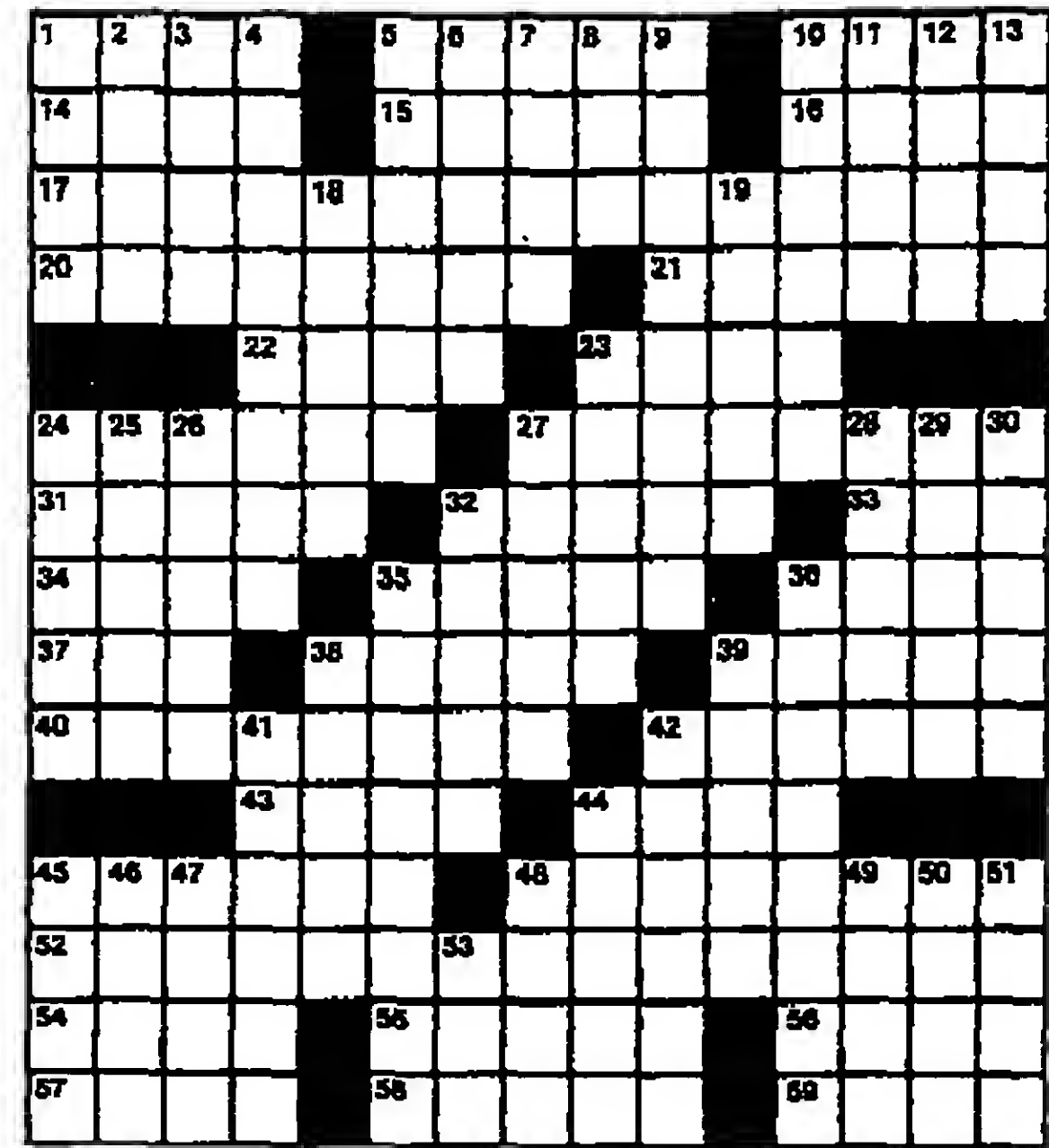
Some items are omitted... Yearly highs and lows reflect the previous 52 weeks plus the current week, but not the trading day.

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PAGES 14 & 13 FOR MORE CLASSIFIEDS

CROSSWORD By Eugene T. Maleska



- ACROSS
1 Sort of a sortie
5 Thurbur's
14 Interlocution
18 Acrostic
21 Turkish liqueur
23 Undiluted
24 Men carrying symbols of authority
27 Willie Loman, e.g.
31 Adjective for ants and aphids
32 Cremona creation, for short
33 Buzell, noted painter of birds
34 An early invader of Britain
35 Frimpy
36 Target of Marner IV
37 Opposite of odd
38 Rung
39 "What how fair she be?" G. Withers
40 Winds that "seasons" in Arabic
42 "Kiss" that hit N.Y.C. in 1954

WEATHER

Table with columns for High, Low, and conditions for various cities including Albany, Albany, Amsterdam, Ankara, Athens, Auckland, Bangkok, Beirut, Belgrade, Berlin, Boston, Brussels, Bucharest, Budapest, Buenos Aires, Cairo, Casablanca, Chicago, Copenhagen, Costa Rica, Damascus, Dakar, Detroit, Edinburgh, Florence, Frankfurt, Geneva, Helsinki, Hong Kong, Houston, Istanbul, Jerusalem, Las Palmas, Lima, Lisbon, London, Los Angeles.

PEANUTS



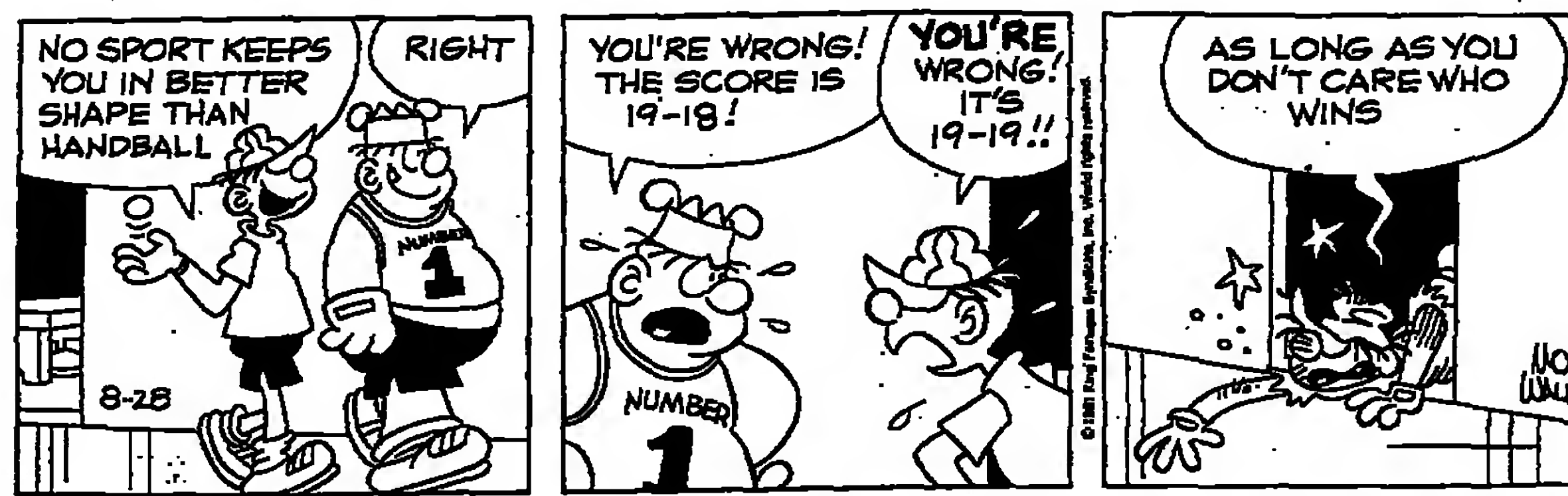
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BOOKS

OPEC: INSTRUMENT OF CHANGE By Ian Seymour. 306 pp. \$25. St. Martin's Press, 175 Fifth Avenue, New York 10010. THE WORLD CHALLENGE By Jean-Jacques Servan-Schreiber. 302 pp. \$14.95. Simon and Schuster, 1230 Avenue of the Americas, New York 10020.

Reviewed by Jim Hoagland IN WRITING the authorized biography of the world's most hated 13-headed monster, Ian Seymour has attempted one of the most audacious feats in literature since John Gardner turned Beowulf's adversary into the sympathetic protagonist of "Grendel." Seymour's history of OPEC asks its readers to view the oil ministers dispassionately and in their own context, and to understand rather than reflexively deplore the revolution in the global economy that has occurred since 1973.

That is a tall order, given the complex and unwelcome aspects for consumers of Seymour's message, which runs counter to the wishful thinking and simplistic attacks that dominate much of the discourse in the United States about the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries and North-South economic issues in general. Having been one of those who were so spectacularly right in the early 1970s about the decade's coming "energy crisis," Seymour has earned a hearing, however.

Originally scheduled to appear last November at the 20th anniversary meeting of OPEC, which was cancelled because of the Iran-Iraq war, this book arrives now at another moment of transition, as OPEC digests the lessons of its short life. A crucial one cited by Seymour is that "the pace of development should not be accelerated beyond the capacity of the country to absorb it in a meaningful way — economically, politically and socially."

BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott PROBLEMS arise in standard bidding methods when holding the strength for a two-no-trump opening but with a slightly unsuitable distribution. The hand is usually too strong for a one-bid but not quite strong enough for a game-forcing opening. For this reason, eccentric-looking two-no-trump bids are sometimes made by experts because they judge this to be the least evil. Bill Pollack of New York carried this concept to extremes on the diagrammed deal, from the knockout teams of the Big Apple Regional by opening two-no-trump with a hand containing a singleton king.

JUMBLE THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME

Jumble word game section with a cartoon of a character eating a fruit and a list of scrambled words: JYET, URUGA, TAUNER, YIBOSH. Includes instructions and a list of words to be unscrambled.

DENNIS THE MENACE



ADVERTISMENT INTERNATIONAL FUNDS August 27, 1981. Table listing various international funds and their performance metrics.

# Garvey, Cey Lead 19-Hit Outburst As Dodgers Trample Pirates, 16-6

**From Agency Dispatches**  
PITTSBURGH — Steve Garvey drove in five runs and Ron Cey had five singles in six at-bats as Los Angeles put together 19 hits to bury the Pirates, 16-6, here Wednesday night.

## BASEBALL ROUNDUP

The Dodgers, who swept a three-game series, scored seven runs in the second inning off Rick Rhoden (7-2). They batted around again in the sixth for six more runs off Rhoden and Don Robinson.

## Major League Standings

AMERICAN LEAGUE			
Team	W	L	Pct.
Detroit	11	5	.688
Baltimore	9	6	.600
Minnesota	9	6	.600
Seattle	7	8	.469
Toronto	7	8	.469
New York	6	9	.400
Cleveland	4	11	.269

NATIONAL LEAGUE			
Team	W	L	Pct.
St. Louis	9	5	.643
Montreal	8	6	.571
Chicago	7	7	.500
New York	7	7	.500
Philadelphia	6	9	.400
Pittsburgh	4	11	.269

double and Dale Berra's single. Bill Robinson and Berra hit back-to-back homers off Reuss in the third and Jason Thompson homered in the seventh off Alejandro Pena.

**Cubs 9, Padres 7**  
In Chicago, reserve third baseman Steve Dillard hit a two-run homer with two out in the ninth to lift the Cubs over San Diego 9-7.

**Yankees 3, Twins 2**  
In New York, pinch-hitter Bob by Muroz scored the tie-breaking run in the eighth to lead the Yankees to a 3-2 win over Minnesota. Rich Gossage (3-1) worked the final two innings and earned the victory despite having permitted the Twins to tie the game at 2-2 in the eighth.

**Royals 6, Tigers 1**  
In the American League, in Detroit, Larry Gura pitched a seven-inning shutout and Cesar Geronimo hit a two-run homer during a five-run fifth to help Kansas City to a 6-1 victory over the Tigers. Gura raised his record to 8-5 with his fourth consecutive start.

**Expos 6, Reds 0**  
In Montreal, Gary Carter drove in four runs with a two-run homer and a two-run single and Bill Gallick threw a four-hitter as the Expos blanked Cincinnati, 6-0. Carter, who drove in six runs Tuesday night, hit his 11th homer of the year in the third off Mario Soto (7-1) to give Montreal a 4-0 lead. Geronimo (4-0) completed his second game of the year, striking out six and walking none.

**Astros 9, Mets 3**  
In New York, Art Howe drove in five runs with two doubles and a sacrifice as Houston ended a four-game losing streak by beating the Mets, 9-3.

**Cardinals 9, Giants 4**  
In St. Louis, Dave Iorg hit a bases-loaded triple during an eight-run fifth and the Cardinals went on to beat San Francisco, 9-4.

**Brewers 5, Phillies 3**  
In Philadelphia, Rafael Ramirez singled home Glenn Hubbard in the 10th for the go-ahead run, and AlanZA went on to beat the Phillies, 5-3, making a winner of Rick

Camp (7-1). Gaylord Perry, seeking the 29th victory of his career, worked seven innings, allowing eight hits and three runs. He led off the fifth with a home run. His first of the season and his 10th in 19 years in the majors.

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**Wednesday Line Scores**  
Last August 27  
Los Angeles 16, Pittsburgh 6  
Chicago 9, Montreal 7  
New York Yankees 3, Minnesota Twins 2  
Kansas City Royals 6, Detroit Tigers 1  
Montreal Expos 6, Cincinnati Reds 0  
Houston Astros 9, New York Mets 3  
St. Louis Cardinals 9, San Francisco Giants 4  
Philadelphia Phillies 5, New York Brewers 3

**Major League Leaders**  
Based on 155 At-Bats  
Maddox, Phil. 50 AB 8 H Pct. .516  
Dunne, Phil. 48 AB 8 H Pct. .500  
Dunne, Phil. 48 AB 8 H Pct. .500  
Dunne, Phil. 48 AB 8 H Pct. .500  
Dunne, Phil. 48 AB 8 H Pct. .500

**Top 10 Mile Runners**  
1. Steve Overt, Britain, 1:51.1  
2. Sebastian Coe, Britain, 1:51.1  
3. Steve Overt, 1:51.1  
4. Steve Overt, 1:51.1  
5. Steve Overt, 1:51.1

**Transactions**  
NEW YORK—Recalled Dennis Werth, catcher, from Nashville of the Southern League. Designated Dave Wehrmeister, pitcher, for reassignment.

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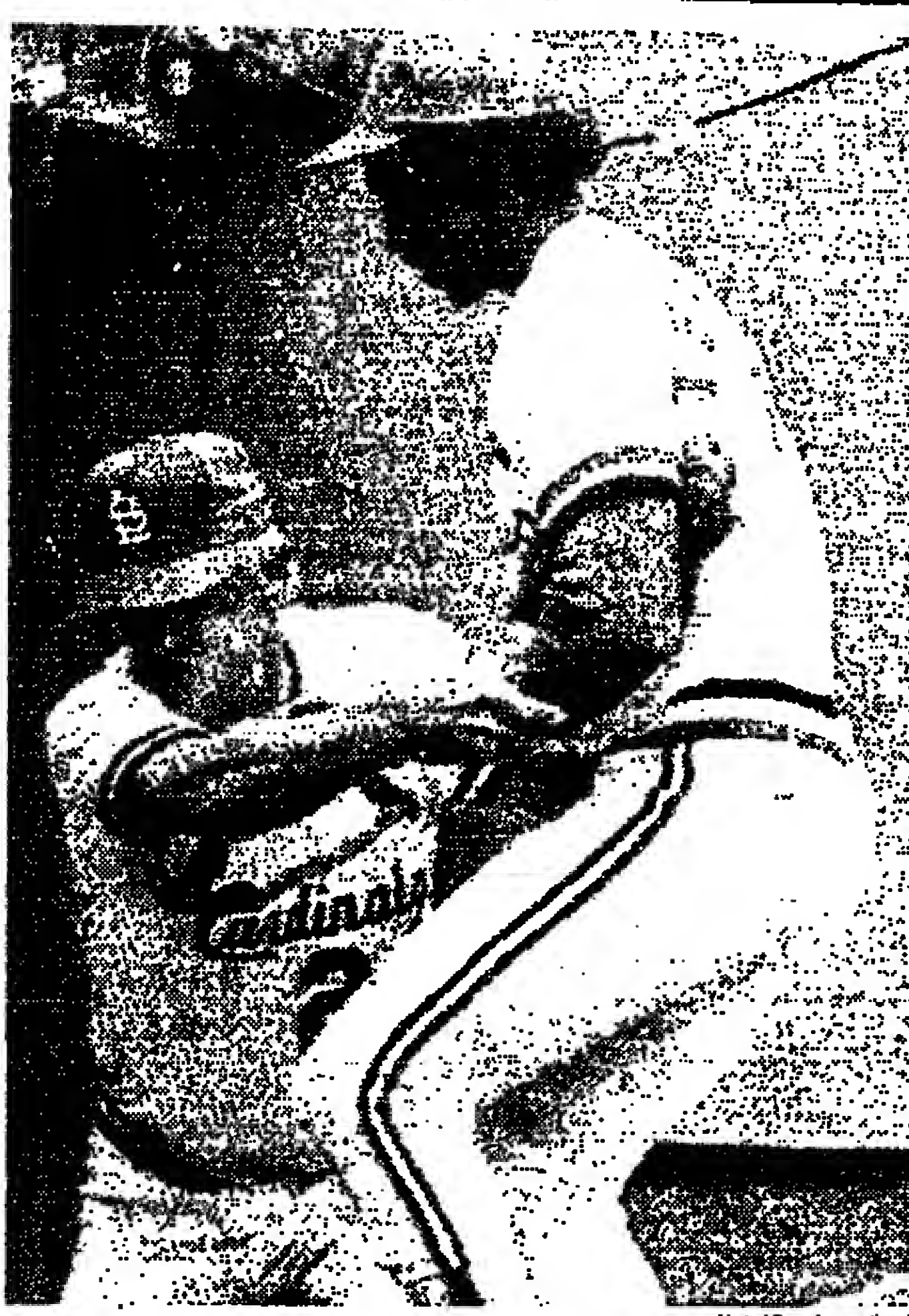
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Steve Garvey of the Los Angeles Dodgers is seen in action during the game against the Pittsburgh Pirates.

**St. Louis Manager Whitey Herzog yanked Cardinal shortstop Garry Templeton into the dugout Wednesday night after Templeton persisted in making obscene gestures to home-park fans who had been deriding him for his half-hearted play against San Francisco.**

## If the 'Gold Shoe' Fits, Wear It — All the Way to the Bank

**By Kerry Dougherty**  
Washington Post Service  
WASHINGTON — On the surface it was just a well-attended press conference Wednesday at the Dupont Plaza Hotel, where the officials of Running Times magazine were bestowing their annual "Gold Shoe" ratings on 16 of this year's running shoe models.

**Oilers' Stabler Ends Retirement**  
Houston — Quarterback Ken Stabler ended his 35-day retirement from the National Football League Houston Oilers Wednesday by signing a two-year contract. His terms were not announced.

**Umpire Run-In Costs Phil's Green 5 Games**  
The Associated Press  
NEW YORK — Philadelphia Phillies Manager Dallas Green was suspended for five games and fined \$10,000 and Phillies shortstop Larry Bowa was fined \$500 for their conduct and language during an argument with second base umpire Steve Fields. Green's suspension included Tuesday's game and will last through Saturday.

**Yifter's Prospects Dimmed Following 10,000-Meter Loss**  
The Associated Press  
PISA — Miruts Yifter, the Ethiopian long-distance runner whose age always remained a mystery but whose class and endurance are known worldwide, failed in probably his last chance to win the World Cup track and field competition early next month.

**NASL Playoffs**  
FIRST ROUND  
August 22 — Minnesota 3, Tulsa 1  
August 23 — Minnesota 1, Tulsa 0  
August 24 — Minnesota 2, Tulsa 1  
August 25 — Minnesota 3, Tulsa 1  
August 26 — Minnesota 4, Tulsa 0  
August 27 — Minnesota 5, Tulsa 0  
August 28 — Minnesota 6, Tulsa 0  
August 29 — Minnesota 7, Tulsa 0  
August 30 — Minnesota 8, Tulsa 0

# National Olympic Groups Seeking To Diminish Autonomy of the IOC

**By Kenneth Reich**  
Los Angeles Times Service  
LOS ANGELES — The world's national Olympic committees are beginning to insist that the austere, self-appointed International Olympic Committee accord them more respect and more control over the revenues from Olympic television rights.

Representatives of 127 of the national committees, meeting in Milan last month, also sought to assert more influence over the IOC choice of host cities for the 1988 Summer and Winter Games.

**Site Inspections**  
The national committees recently sent their own delegation to inspect the candidate cities. The IOC selections will be made this fall.

**Key Figure**  
As a result of the appointment policies, prominent members of national Olympic committees frequently are stymied in their desires to win membership in the IOC.

**No Challenge**  
The association budget for the coming year, including \$600,000 for administrative expenses and \$400,000 for the IOC's share of the Olympic Congress, was announced to the Milan meeting by an IOC vice president, without opportunity for challenge.

## Women's Training Shoes: Nike, Adidas, Brooks Lead

**Do We Get Phone Calls**  
Philosophically we're opposed to the ratings, but obviously it's nice to see," said Tim Ream, Nike's public affairs director. "A high rating can be worth millions of dollars."

## Alouettes' Cousineau Is Sidelined for Season

**The Associated Press**  
MONTREAL — Middle linebacker Tom Cousineau of the Montreal Alouettes will miss the rest of the Canadian Football League season because of calcium deposits in his left elbow, the team announced Wednesday. Doctors told the former No. 1 draft pick of the Buffalo Bills of the NFL that it would take at least a month to treat the elbow and as long as three months for rehabilitation.

## Overt's Mark Likely to Stand Despite Minor Rules Breach

**United Press International**  
LONDON — Steve Overt's mile time of 3 minutes 48.40 seconds at an international track and field meet in Koblenz, West Germany, Wednesday night will go forward for ratification as a world record despite a breach in the rules.

The International Amateur Athletic Federation Thursday removed doubts that the Briton's performance would not be officially recognized because the race had

not been listed in the meet program. "It would certainly be my recommendation to our council that this record was set in a bonafide race," said John Holt, IAAF general secretary. Overt's time bettered the record of 3:48.53 set by Sebastian Coe in Zurich last week ago.

The decision by the meet organizers to give Overt a crack at the mile, instead of the 1,500 meters, left them with no time to include it in the printed program. Overt and all the others in the race were listed for the 1,500 meters. If the sport's governing body stuck rigidly to the book, Overt's record would not have stood.

The IAAF rules state that records can only be ratified if they are set in a bonafide competition that "has been duly fixed, advertised and authorized before the day by the IAAF member of the country where the event takes place."

The rule also states: "This competition with the name of the competitors taking part, must have been mentioned in the printed program of the meeting."

**Spectacular Form**  
But nothing could detract from Overt's achievement. The British Olympic 800-meter champion was in spectacular form as he regained the record he won from Coe last year before Coe took it back in Zurich.

Comptroller Bob Benn made the early pace through the first two laps, covered in 1:53.59, before American James Robinson led the field for the next 300 meters. After that, Overt was on his own and he responded magnificently, charging through the last lap in just under 58 seconds.

"I felt good all the way," Overt said later. "For one, there was no rain or wind and when I went to the front I knew I had the record."

Coe, the Olympic 1,500-meter champion, will get a chance to regain the mile record Friday in Brussels, where he will head the field for the "Golden Mile."

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(Continued from Back Page)

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Steve Overt is seen in action during the mile race in Koblenz, West Germany.

Observer

Crumbs of Wisdom

By Russell Baker

NEW YORK — While hunching with an extremely vital man some years ago, I was dismayed during the fish course to notice that he had a wig on his chin. For people who have never been in this predicament, I should explain that a wig is a tiny piece of food that has somehow escaped the eater's mouth and lodged itself on his face.



Baker

The chin and cheeks and where wigs usually settle. The difficulty with them is that the person with a wig on his face can't see it, but everybody else can. As a result any train of thought that has been running across the table gets derailed as soon as the wig appears.

Oblivious to the wig, the vital man went on talking deep. It became harder and harder to keep him in the eye. My glance kept dropping to his chin. It became terribly important to know what kind of wig it was. If it was a bread wig it might drop away. Bread wigs often do that. So do cake wigs.

This, however, was a fish wig. Like egg wigs and oily lettuce-leaf wigs, a fish wig seems to get glued on and nothing removes it but a swipe of the napkin.

Now, my question to the well-mannered public is: What do you do in this situation?

Do you reach across the table and swipe his chin with a napkin? If so, you have to be prepared to say, "Sorry about that, but sometimes my reflexes go haywire." In which case, he puts you down as an eccentric and never has you to lunch again.

On the other hand you can hardly butt in while he is warning you about the profundity of the implications of your wig. Fardon me, but you've got a fish wig on your chin."

When social disparity is great, a wig presents one of society's gravest problems. Suppose, for example, that you and a couple of friends — say, Kermit and Katz — are invited to eat with the president, and the president is talking about the

threat to civilization, and suddenly all three of you notice a wig on his chin.

You and Kermit and Katz are not going to get much out of the president's conversation from that moment on, are you? All three of you are going to be too busy thinking, "My God, the president's got a wig on his chin? Why doesn't somebody do something about it?"

With President Reagan it would probably be easy to say, "Speaking of the threat to civilization, Mr. President, you've got a little wig there on your left cheek."

Ronald Reagan gives you the feeling he would just chuckle and tell you an anecdote about a time when all the Warner brothers attended an Academy Awards show with blintz wigs on their chins.

It is more serious if the president is someone like Richard Nixon or Lyndon Johnson. Presidents of their disposition, so uneasy about their personal appearances, might become so irritated they would order the Pentagon to give the wig a wiff of the grape.

In such cases I've had good results from relying on the use of sympathetic body language or, in plainer terms, the monkey-see, monkey-do principle. If the wig victim is someone easily irritated — like Secretary of State Haig, for example — I do not call verbal attention to the wig. Instead, after noting its location, I look the victim in the eye without blinking, then with great deliberation bring my hand to my chin or cheek, matching it to the wig's location on the victim's face, and rub it back and forth, back and forth, back and forth.

The great man, wishing to woo you with body language as well as his verbal charms, will in nine cases out of 10 raise his own hand unconsciously to the identical spot on his dynamic face and rub the wig away. In most cases he will not even notice it.

If he does, the trick is to begin rubbing other parts — your armpits, throat, forehead — parts which on the victim are wig free. Gingerly, he will test his ear lobes, throat and forehead for more wigs and, finding none, assume that you are not pulling him about his embarrassing wig, but merely sulfer from a disgusting compulsion to rub yourself at the table. This will probably improve his day by making him feel superior.

New York Times Service

There Once Was a Man Called...

By Richard Severo

NEW YORK — About 4,500 years ago in Egypt, a powerful vizier named Ptahhotep in the Fifth Dynasty court of Pharaoh Izezi thought he was getting a bit too old for the job and decided he had better prepare his king for the vizier's reduced activity if not his retirement.

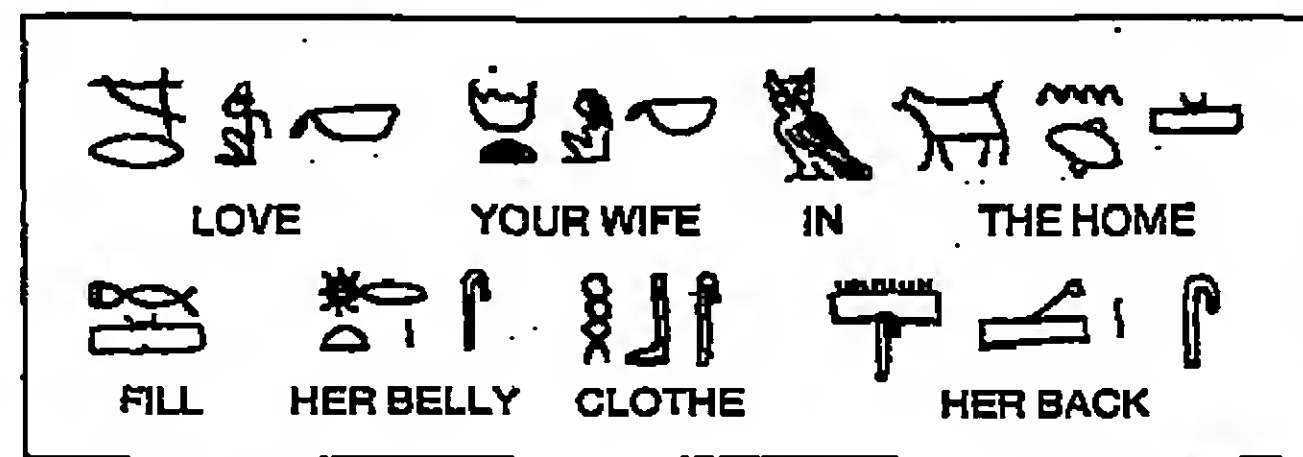
Ptahhotep tries to persuade the pharaoh to pass a successor for him were originally translated.

"May it be permitted to this thy humble servant to appoint a staff of old age, so that I may speak to him the words of judges, the counsels of those who have gone before, in the past listened to the gods. Then it shall be done likewise for you: troubles shall be expelled from the people and the Two Banks

evil by not opposing him in his argument. He will be dubbed as a he-is-one-who-knows-nothing when your self-control has equaled his abundance." The hieroglyph reads:

If a disputant in his moment you find, Then just pay him no never mind. Men will think well of you. But of his 'em-hat-ep, For your heart will seem more refined.

(Hin-hw-pw is translated as "he is a know-nothing." Ptahhotep also offers "Advice to the Family Man." "If you are well off, then you should establish your house, and love your wife in your home according to good custom. Fill her belly; clothe her. Oil is the prescription of her body. Make her heart glad during the time of your living, for she is a profitable field for her lord."



Part of Ptahhotep's "Advice to the Family Man."

shall serve you. This is Fontaine's limerick on the same passage:

For my old age, appoint me a prop. Do my work, as I fall or as stop. Let me teach him his stuff. Until he's had enough. And my maxims he surely will top.

In the original translation, Ptahhotep's instruction on the value of education is this:

"Do not be great as to your heart on account of your knowledge and do not fill your heart, because you are a knowing one. Take advice for yourself with the ignorant as well as the learned, for the limit of skill cannot be attained, and there is no craftsman who has acquired his mastery in full. Good speech is more hidden than a green gem, yet it is found with slave girls at the millstones." And here is Fontaine's limerick:

Be not high with respect to your heart, Or think yourself so very smart. For of still there is no limit In a Kish or in a Kemet. And good speech is a difficult art.

More so than the best malachite Good speech is quite hidden from sight. And yet, it is found With the slavegirl profound At the grindstone displaying insight.

(Kish is the ancient name for the land that was roughly where Ethiopia now is, and Kemet was the ancient name for Egypt.)

On how to win an argument with a disputant "in his moment," Ptahhotep told his scribes:

"You should make little of the speaking of

sure whether Ptahhotep was simply recommending ample feeding of wives or whether ancient Egypt was the place where the adage about keeping women barefoot and pregnant began. "He probably had both nutritional and social aims," she said, "since a woman might suffer the decline or loss of her fertility if she were not well-fed." She offered this limerick:

If you can, then establish your house; Settle down with a nice little spouse: A rich field for her lord Is a wife who's not bored (But her body with oil you must dose).

Ptahhotep was not the only creator of Egyptian wisdom literature but his instructions are the earliest surviving example of that genre, according to Fontaine. Moreover, neither he nor his scribes were limited to wisdom-writing. Scribes were quite free to create novels, satires and love songs and examples of all have been found.

Fontaine noted that, according to papyri that have been translated, the scribes regarded writing as a better way to make a living than being pottery makers (who were "smeared with soil, like one whose relations have died"), merchants (who spent all their time in river travel), watchmen (who suffered bad hours), shoemakers (who forever had "red hands") or soldiers (who drank bad water, marched up hills a lot and ran the risk of getting killed).

One papyrus, translated by Miriam Lichtheim, says, "Happy is the heart of him who writes; he is young each day. . . . Be a scribe! Your body will be sleek, your hand will be soft. . . . You are one who sits grandly in your house; your servants answer speedily; beer is poured copiously; all who see you rejoice in good cheer."

PEOPLE: Historian Affirms Finding

Of Kublai Khan's Fleet

Seventy-two rotting wooden hulks resting on the bottom of the sea just off the Japanese coast are the "without doubt" the remains of Kublai Khan's ill-fated fleet that tried to invade Japan 700 years ago, says the leader of the salvage expedition. The find near Nagasaki, in southern Japan, has already yielded an "enormous quantity of artifacts" and is considered one of the "most important archaeological discoveries" made in Japanese waters, said Torao Moza, professor emeritus of mercantile marine at Tokyo University.

Aided by the equivalent of a \$60,000 grant from the Education Ministry, Moza has for the last year been combing the seabed around Takahama Island with sonar scanners. He said his team of 20 divers retrieved enough pottery fragments and barnacle-encrusted weaponry "to fill 10 large suitcases." Moza said the site was so rich he was forced to leave many objects until he returns this fall. "We found so many things down there. But we didn't want to sacrifice any of them in our haste," he said.

Kublai Khan, grandson of the warrior Genghis Khan and founder of the Mongol dynasty in China, tried to invade Japan in 1274 and again in 1281. The first attempt was thwarted by defenders on Kyushu with great loss of life. In the second attempt, launched from China and Korea, typhoons destroyed 1,000 of the 4,400 invading warships. The Japanese, thanking providence, called the storms "kamikaze," or "divine winds," a term later used by Japan's suicide airplane squadrons in World War II.

Moza said he started searching the area a year ago, after fishermen began hauling up earthenware and porcelain cups in their nets.

Mick Jagger announced that the Rolling Stones will begin their first concert tour of the United States in more than three years with an appearance in Philadelphia Sept. 15. The tour, dubbed "The British Are Coming," will include 21 cities, winding up in Birmingham, Ala., Dec. 6.

Carl Storey and Belle each made their share of mistakes through 47 moves, but Belle made the last gaffe and once more, man emerged the victor in his struggle with the machine — at least in chess. Belle is the world's most powerful chess computer and Storey was its 22-year-old rival in a four-hour duel, for \$5,000 in prize money, at the

University of British Columbia. The computer, in New Jersey, was hooked up to a video display terminal in Vancouver. Ken Thompson, one of Bell's designers, stood by his electronic protégé throughout the games. The two-games, man-against-machine tournament, was organized for the International Joint Conference on Artificial Intelligence being held this week at the university.

Zubin Mehta will open the 1981-82 New York Philharmonic season Sept. 10 at Avery Fisher Hall in Lincoln Center conducting the American premiere of Stockhausen's "Jubilee."

George Murray and Phil Carpenter, both from Florida and both paraplegics, arrived at the United Nations in wheelchairs to complete the first crossing of the United States by arm power. Their 3,400-mile journey, five months in specially designed wheelchairs capable of speeds up to 45 miles an hour and equipped with parachute drogues for downhill braking, was completed in 1981 as the 100th anniversary of the United States' first wheelchair race. The man who carried Betty Marshall in the New York City Clerk's office was Harold Russell, and witnesses noticed he placed the ring on the bride's finger effortlessly, even though he did so with prosthetic devices. Since 1944 Russell, 67, has served as chairman of the President's Committee on Employment of the Handicapped, but movie buffs know him for the indelible impression he made in "The Best Years of Our Lives."

Russell won an Academy Award as best supporting actor in 1946 film, playing a sailor who lost both hands in World War II. He had lost his hands in combat, and thus lent vivid poignance to the role of an amputee trying to adjust to postwar life. Russell adapted well. He set up a consulting business in Waltham, Mass., married and now has two grown children. His first wife died three years ago.

Jane Pauley, the co-anchor of NBC's "Today" show, has suffered a miscarriage, a spokesman for the network said. Pauley, who was about 2 1/2 months pregnant, is married to "Doonesbury" cartoonist Garry Trudeau.

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